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POLITICAL, SOCIOLOGICAL AND MILITARY AFFAIRS

No. 181

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INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

'BA YI' COMMENTS ON RELATIONS WITH U.S., JAPAN

OW251335 (Clandestine) Ba Yi Radio in Mandarin to China 1400 GMT 24 Mar 81

[Text] At a meeting of the CCP Central Committee Secretariat, Comrade Huang Hua raised several highly significant questions of principle on our country's current foreign policy.

Foreign Minister Huang Hua emphatically pointed out: Our country's relations with the United States and Japan have recently deteriorated. We must pay particular attention to this development. As we know, friendly Sino-U.S. and Sino-Japanese relations are the keystone of Vice Chairman Deng's foreign policy. If Sino-U.S. and Sino-Japanese relations deteriorate, doubts and misgivings will rise throughout the party and the country about the correctness of Vice Chairman Deng's line on foreign affairs.

The deterioration of our country's relations with Japan has resulted from the cancellation by our country of a number of contracts for building large-scale projects that have had to be stopped or suspended. It should be pointed out that the attitude taken by the Japanese side toward this issue is not one a friendly country should take. The Japanese ruling clique does not understand and is not willing to understand our side's objective causes--economic difficulties--for economic readjustment and our reasonable decision to cancel these contracts that have had to be canceled. The Japanese ruling clique said that the measures taken by our country in this regard are not in line with international practice. Extremely dissatisfied with the situation, the concerned Japanese authorities rudely protested against our government's cancellation of Sino-Japnaese contracts. Then they demanded in an extremely arrogant and humiliating tone that our country give compensation of $1.5 billion for Japanese capitalists' losses, that [loans of] $2 billion be paid up by the end of 1981 and so forth. This demand is very harsh.

At the same time, an anti-China wave has been stirred up. Some statements have been made to humiliate the Chinese people, such as: China is not a reliable partner; Chinese people cannot be trusted because they always cheat others; and China will always be a backward country. Some Japanese politicians have even threatened to take the necessary political and economic sanctions against China, to give Chinese people a good lesson and so forth.

These facts clearly show that the Japanese ruling clique's relations with our country are not friendly. Its actions have grossly violated the spirit of the so-called "peace and friendship treaty" signed by Vice Chairman Deng with Japan. Such actions are nothing but greed for money and an expression of a profit-before-everything mentality.

As for our country's relations with the United States, they are also going through twists and turns. The recent practice of the Reagan administration is extremely unfriendly and hostile to our country. (?During his presidential campaign), the new U.S. president openly declared that the United States should further develop its relations with Taiwan. In fact, important personnel of the U.S. Government have recently contacted Chiang's organizations very frequently. For instance, they have decided through consultation to provide Taiwan with the latest U.S. weapons and equipment ahead of time, including F-16 fighters, and additional U.S. advisers and instructors have been sent to the Kuomintang armed forces.

According to intelligence collected by our side, the U.S. 7th fleet has stepped up its activities in the Taiwan straits, and its warships are cruising in coordination with the Kuomintang navy's.

What is regretable is that despite this situation, a certain leader of the Party Central Committee said: This is a minor matter which has no bearing on the overall situation. He still called for implementing the established line and policy on foreign affairs.

Today, this line on foreign affairs can in no way be considered sensible or far-sighted. Taking a foe as a friend or putting them in a wrong position is very dangerous both militarily and politically.

CSO: 4005

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

SPOKESMAN COMMENTS ON COUP IN THAILAND

OW010228 Hong Kong AFP in English 0214 GMT 1 Apr 81

[Text] Beijing, 1 Apr (AFP)--The Chinese Goverment is keeping a close watch on the situation in Thailand following the coup in which Premier Prem Tinsulanon was ousted, an official spokesman said today.

The Chinese media were quick to announce the coup led by Thailand's Deputy Armed Forces Chief General San Chitpatima.

The New China News Agency (NCNA) quoted a Radio Thailand report announcing the establishment of a revolutionary committee, General Prem's resignation and the call on the population to remain calm. The Chinese radio in turn used NCNA report that carried a Bangkok dateline.

The speed with which the Chinese media reported the Thai coup shows how closely Peking is watching the situation in Thailand--a country Beijing regards as a prime strategic bastion against possible Vietnamese advances in Southeast Asia.

Beijing has had good relations with the three previous heads of state in Thailand and General Prem himself visited the People's Republic in October last year.

Observers said it was likely--pending confirmation of the nationalist character of the new Thai regime--that China will maintain its relations with Thailand at the level already attained.

Beijing has repeatedly ensured Bangkok of its active support in the event of Vietnamese aggression against Thailand--a scenario the Chinese consider quite plausible.

CSO: 4020

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

CARRINGTON REASSURED BY DENG REMARKS ON HONG KONG

OW031158 Hong Kong AFP in English 1130 GMT 3 Apr 81

[Text] Beijing, 3 Apr (AFP)--British Foreign Secretary Lord Carrington told a press conference here today that he was "very reassured" by Chinese strongman Deng Xiaoping's statements on the future of Hong Kong.

Party Vice-Chairman Deng Xiaoping said investors in Hong Kong had "nothing to worry about" concerning the future of the British colony.

Most of Hong Kong is technically due to revert back to China, when Britain's 99-year lease on the new territories expires in 1997.

Lord Carrington, who arrived here Wednesday for a 6-day visit, also announced British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher hoped to be able to pay an official visit to China "in the course of next year."

Lord Carrington said Mr Deng made this "satisfactory statement" on behalf of the Chinese Government. "I think the investors should be reassured, and I think the people of Hong Kong should be reassured," the British foreign secretary added.

In answer to a question, he said there had been no mention of future technical discussions on that issue during his talks with top Chinese leaders. However he noted: "If, in the future, anything more is necessary, I've no doubt our two governments will be in touch."

Meeting the British foreign secretary this morning, Mr Deng told newsmen that even if "changes" occurred by 1997, "the interests of investors (in Hong Kong) will not be harmed."

Lord Carrington is due to leave China Sunday and will, on his return to London, pass on an invitation from the Chinese leadership to Queen Elizabeth to pay a state visit to China.

In addition to Mr Deng, Lord Carrington met Premier Zhao Ziyang and Vice-Premier and Foreign Minister Huang Hua.

On Cambodia, the British foreign secretary said he told the Chinese that London backed efforts to "broaden the (anti-Vietnamese) resistance" in that war-torn country. He recalled that Britain no longer recognized the Chinese-backed ousted

Khmer Rouge regime but was still voting for keeping the Khmer Rouge in the Cambodian seat at the United Nations so as not to give "comfort" to the Soviet Union and the Hanoi-propped Phnom Penh regime.

"We're both determined (London and Beijing) to do what we can to uphold the right to freedom and self-determination of the people of Afghanistan and Cambodia and the right for the people of Poland to settle their own future," he noted in an opening statement.

He stressed that both sides had reached "full agreement" on most world issues, including the Middle East.

On bilateral ties, Lord Carrington said Chinese leaders "took note" of his wish that no Sino-British contract be cancelled as has been the case for Sino-Japanese industrial project contracts under China's current policy of economic retrenchment.

He added that his talks had also covered technical questions regarding visa requirements imposed on overseas Chinese and Chinese nationals passing through Hong Kong. He did not elaborate. Lord Carrington will leave Beijing tomorrow after hosting a farewell dinner for Mr Huang Hua at the British Embassy.

After spending 24 hours in Xian, central China, the British foreign secretary will head for Tokyo on Sunday on the last leg of his current Asian tour that earlier took him to Pakistan and Hong Kong.

CSO: 4020

BRITISH COUNCIL SPONSORS SHAKESPEARE EXHIBIT IN BEIJING

OW3016l0 Beijing XINHUA in English 1509 GMT 30 Mar 81

[Text] Beijing, 30 Mar (XINHUA)--A British exhibition of over 400 valuable pictures and over 70 books depicting British society during Shakespeare's time opened at the China Art Gallery here this afternoon.

Prepared by the British Council, the age of Shakespeare exhibition is sponsored by the Exhibition Corporation of China under the China-British cultural cooperation plan.

The pictures in the exhibit are of town and country scenes, building and home architecture, portraits, miniatures and monuments, decorative art, medical care, education, drama and exploration in Shakespeare's England.

A model of an Elizabethan playhouse built from plans by Dr Richard Southern is also on display.

At the opening ceremony, Zhou Erfu, vice minister of the Commission for Cultural Relations with Foreign Countries, and Sir P. Cradock, British ambassador to China, delivered speeches.

Zhou Erfu said that the exhibition would give Chinese visitors much help in understanding the social background and the profound significance of Shakespeare's plays.

Sir Cradock said that the timing of this exhibition is "particularly felicitous" since it coincides with the upcoming presentation of Shakespeare's "Measure for Measure" by the Beijing People's Art Theatre.

The theatre has invited Toby Robertson to direct the play. Set designer Alan Barratt and lighting designer Keith Edmunson also have been invited to work in collaboration with Mr Robertson.

"I hope that we can look forward to further collaboration of this nature," Sir Cradock said.

The exhibition will move to Shenyang and Nanjing after 2 weeks in Beijing.

CSO: 4020

LORD CARRINGTON ATTENDS PRC-UK PRODUCTION OF SHAKESPEARE

OW021628 Beijing XINHUA in English 1615 GMT 2 Apr 81

[Text] Beijing, 2 Apr (XINHUA)--Shakespeare's comedy "Measure for Measure" was staged in Chinese for the first time this evening by the Beijing People's Art Theater in cooperation with British dramatists. It attracted a full house at the Capital Theater.

Based on a translation by noted actor Yin Ruocheng, the comedy was staged with Toby Robertson as director, Alan Barrett as stage designer and Keith Edmonston as lighting technician. The project is part of the 1981 cultural exchange program between China and Britain. Yin Ruocheng is also assistant director of the play.

Visiting British Foreign Secretary Lord Carrington and Lady Carrington, and British Ambassador to China P. Cradock and his wife were accompanied by Cao Yu, chairman of Chinese Dramatists Association and president of the Beijing People's Art Theater, at this evening's performance.

Mr Robertson picked the best Chinese theater star, Yu Shizhi, to play the part of the count. Yu Shizhi has played the leading roles in many of Guo Moruo's, Lao She's and Cao Yu's plays, all very popular with Chinese audiences.

Yu Shizhi developed some new interpretations of the character and he often came up with fresh ideas, Mr Robertson said.

The other three leading roles were played by Li Rong, Ren Baoxian and Zhu Xu. Li Rong and Ren Baoxian translated the parts of Ophelia and Hamlet for the Old Vic Company's production of "Hamlet" in China in 1979.

Mr Robertson said that both he and Mr Barrett were very happy to participate in the British-Chinese cultural exchange program and work together with the Beijing People's Art Theatre on the production of "Measure for Measure." He said he hoped that their cooperation would be fruitful and exciting.

During the nearly 2 months of rehearsals, Mr Robertson has taken pains to interpret the characters in the play and help the actors and actresses master the beautiful lines of poetry. His directing has been very inspiring and instructive to the more than 20 visiting Chinese directors.

Stage designer Alan Barrett's creative work, which made the changing of scenes more congruous and refined, deeply impressed the audience.

CSO: 4020

VOLLEYBALL TEAM'S VICTORY OVER ROK CELEBRATED

OW291247 Beijing XINHUA in English 1225 GMT 29 Mar 81

[Text] Beijing, 29 Mar (XINHUA)--With hurrahs, students of Beijing University tossed returning champion Wang Jiawei of the Chinese volleyball team in the air to welcome the return of the Chinese teams.

Both the men's and women's teams won top place in the Asian zone preliminaries of the World Cup Volleyball Tournament in Hong Kong. They were guests of honour today at a grand meeting organised by the students.

It took the athletes 1 hour and a half to press through the 3,000 ecstatic welcomers from the gate of the university to the meeting place. The students waved flags, shouted slogans and showered confetti at them amid a riot of drums, gongs and firecrackers.

Xu Yinsheng, the former table tennis star and now vice chairman of the State Physical Culture and Sports Commission, accompanied the volleyball players.

Addressing the meeting, Vice President of the university Zhang Longxiang extended thanks to the volleyball teams for "inspiring our students and faculty."

A representative of the students expressed their pride in the achievement of the young Chinese athletes.

During the meeting, the athletes were busy giving autographs on notebooks tossed onto the 2-metre-high rostrum. Within a few minutes a pile of notebooks were tossed to Lang Ping, the ace woman player. Xu Yingsheng described the incoming notebooks as "even more difficult to control than the smashes of the South Korea team."

When news of the victory hit the campus at 11 pm on 20 March, the students poured out of their dormitories in pajamas and slippers to march around the campus singing and cheering. A bonfire was lit. The students banged drums and set off fire-crackers. Young voices cheered and echoed: "Victory is ours!" "Long live China!"

An elderly professor, observing the responses of the students, said: "Here is the future of our country."

CSO: 4020

BRIEFS

ZIMBABWE AGRICULTURE MINISTER INTERVIEWED--Salisbury, 2 Apr (XINHUA)--Zimbabwe has a record harvest of 2.8 million tons of white maize this year, with 1.2 million tons exported to other African countries, Zimbabwean Minister of Agriculture D. Norman told XINHUA recently. Talking about the main reason for the bumper harvest, Norman said: "We had very good rain this year. The government has increased the pre-planting producer price from 75 to 120 Zimbabwean dollars per ton and areas of planted maize in the commercial sector from 215,000 hectares last year to 315,000 hectares this year. A spokesman of the Zimbabwe Grain Marketing Board told XINHUA on 1 April that his country will export 60,000 tons of maize to Zambia and 75,000 tons to Mozambique. [Text] [OW030828 Beijing XINHUA in English 0729 GMT 3 Apr 81]

BASKETBALL TOURNAMENT VICTORY--Hong Kong, 2 Apr (XINHUA)--The Chinese People's Liberation Army "August 1" team defeated the small and medium industry bank team of South Korea 97:73 at the Asian qualifying round of the World Men's Basketball Championships for club teams here this evening. The Chinese team led at half time by 48:29. With this victory, the Chinese team has chalked up a record of five straight wins with only two more matches to play at the championships. [Text] [OW021617 Beijing XINHUA in English 1613 GMT 2 Apr 81]

ZAIRE'S ELEPHANT PROTECTION--Kinshasa, 8 Mar (XINHUA)--The National Executive Council of Zaire decided on 6 March that no one in the country is allowed to possess elephant tusks or smuggle them in the next 5 years beginning 1 April this year. A spokesman of the Ministry for Environment, Nature Conservation and Tourism told XINHUA yesterday that the Zairian Government made the decision following a report presented by that ministry on the present massive hunting of elephants. It was reported that there were over 370,000 elephants in this country in 1978, which has the largest population of this animal in Africa. But since then, the number of elephants has decreased because of their massive killing. [Text] [OW091852 Beijing XINHUA in English 1836 GMT 9 Mar 81]

CSO: 4020

PARTY AND STATE

SOCIALIST SPIRITUAL CIVILIZATION ELABORATED, PROMOTED

Communist Morals, Ideals, Beliefs

Tianjin TIANJIN RIBAO in Chinese 30 Jan 81 p 2

[Article by Yang Ruisen [2799 3843 2773]: "Building Socialist Spiritual Civilization--A Tentative Discourse on Communist Ideals, Beliefs, Sentiments and Morals"]

[Text] Since the Third Plenary Session of the 11th Party Central Committee, especially during the most recent period, central leading comrades have many times emphatically pointed out: As China builds a modern state, it must at the same time also build a spiritual civilization, and restore and give scope to the civilized traditions of our toiling people; otherwise even when China becomes wealthy, the situation will not be very good. These words on the part of the central leading comrades profoundly revealed the fundamental difference between socialist modernization and capitalist modernization, reflected the will and demand of the whole party and all the people, and clearly pointed out the correct political direction for the construction undertakings of our modernization.

(I)

Our country has now entered a period of historical development with the realization of the four modernizations as its central content. Speaking of this so-called modernization, there are in the world today two kinds of modernization which are completely different in nature and content: these are namely capitalist modernization and socialist modernization. Capitalist modernization is a modernization based on private ownership of the means of production; this kind of modernization is carried out through the manners of plunder and exploitation, its fundamental aim is to increase the individual wealth of the capitalist to the maximum, and hence, along with the increase in social wealth, a degeneration in the moral outlook of the entire society inevitably emerges. A capitalist society is fraught with decadence, emptiness, sex and violence. But socialist modernization is very different from this; it is a modernization based on the public ownership of the means of production, its fundamental aim is the thorough liberation of the proletariat and all of the toiling people and the enrichment and development of the material and cultural life of the entire society. This nature and characteristic of socialist modernization determines that the construction of socialist modernization is not only a construction in the material and technical aspects, but also a construction in the entire socialist mode of production, and it is intended not only to build an advanced material civilization, but also to build an advanced spiritual civilization. The

unity of this advanced material and spiritual civilization is a basic indicator of the new stage and new plane of man's historical development, an important condition for the transition toward the future ideal society, namely communist society, and a conspicuous characteristic differentiating itself from capitalist modernization. Our country is a socialist country; the characteristics we are confronted with in carrying out our modernization construction are that our population is very large, our [economic] foundation is very weak, and our culture, science and technology are all relatively backward. All this serves to determine that when we carry out our modernization construction, we cannot but take the construction of a spiritual civilization as an important content of our modernization construction. On the contrary, if we seek to carry out a simple construction of a material civilization apart from a spiritual civilization, then, there is a chance that not only will we not do a good job in our construction of socialist modernization, but we might even step into the devious path of capitalism.

The materialist conception of history in Marxism holds that material civilization and spiritual civilization constitute a dialectical unity. Material civilization is primary; spiritual civilization is secondary. In terms of their root source ad ultimate meaning, material civilization is in the final analysis the basis of spiritual civilization, whereas spiritual civilization is the product of material civilization. However, the materialist conception of history in Marxism at the same time holds that spiritual civilization is not something negative; once it is produced, it is bound to exert a great reaction on material civilization or even on the development of the whole society. The spiritual civilization we speak of today means not only education, science and culture but also the ideology, theory, belief, morality and discipline of communism, the revolutionary standpoint and principle, the comradely relationship between men, etc. The great dynamic role of this kind of spiritual civilization has already been proven by the practice of 60 years of struggle led by our party. During the period of our New Democratic revolution, the revolution faced extremely powerful enemies and unimaginable difficulties; yet it was by relying on their firm belief in communism and their spirit of indefatigable heroic struggle that the revolutionary people under the leadership of the party were able to terminate the evil rule of imperialism, feudalism and bureaucratic capitalism in China, and enable our great motherland to stand erect like a giant in the East. During the period of our socialist revolution and socialist construction, it was also this revolutionary spirit which stimulated the hundreds and thousands of the people of our country to carry out resolute, stubborn and heroic struggles to enable our country preliminarily to change its poor and backward outlook of the past and open up the vista of triumphant development in our vast territory. Practice proves that spiritual civilization is our inherited magic wand for overcoming the enemies and winning victories; we have relied on it to win great victories in the past; we cannot for a moment do without it in handling our modernization construction in the future either.

(II)

As we come to consider spiritual civilization construction today, we must first of all guide the people to establish lofty communist ideals, beliefs and sentiments. Man must have some spirit. Man is a higher animal with ideals and feelings; he needs a high grade of spiritual nutrition, he needs an idealistic spiritual environment and fine spiritual sentiments. The communist society is man's finest, most ideal society; communist ideals and sentiments are the loftiest. Although in actual life those genuinely in possession of such lofty ideals and sentiments are only the

small number of advanced elements, only by propagandizing and educating the people by the single scientific ideological system can the spiritual life of the entire society become civilized and lofty and the material civilization of the society also become better developed.

The most conspicuous example of the great social effect of educating the people by the communist ideals and sentiments was the "Learn from Lei Feng [7191 6912] Movement" launched in the early 1960's. Under the encouragement of the spirit of Lei Feng, the vast ranks of our youths and children "learn from Lei Feng by taking relevant action," "follow the path of Lei Feng's growth," as these slogans became their actual practice. Thus, good persons and good events continued to emerge; communist morals became the prevailing standards; the outlook of our society underwent great changes and became generally praised by the people of the whole country and also friends in foreign countries. Comrade Lei Feng's spirit of differentiation between hatred and love, consistency between words and deeds, selflessness at the expense of self-interest, exertion at the expense of personal safety, hard struggle and pleasure in helping others was the embodiment of the spirit of communism and the spirit of his era. This kind of communist mentality and sentiments as manifested in Comrade Lei Feng must not be discarded; if they are discarded or denied, then those ideas of extreme individualism, anarchism and bourgeois liberalization such as benefiting oneself at the expense of others and each trying to cheat or outwit the other would spread far and wide like a flood. This cannot be allowed by the party and the people.

As we come to exalt communist ideology and sentiments, the question concerning the relationship between the propagation of the communist ideological system and the current policies of socialism is worthy of our serious study. On the one hand, propagation of the communist ideology and the current policies of socialism are not the same thing; therefore we must properly differentiate between them. Although we advocate the communist spirit of "utter devotion to others without any thought of oneself," we are nonetheless not opposed to proper individual interest; although we advocate the communist labor attitude of "giving no thought to reward," this definitely does not mean a policy of not compensating labor. On the other hand, the communist ideology and the current policies of socialism are also consistent with each other. Socialist society and communist society alike are societies based on public ownership where laborers are the masters of society; therefore, whether in the higher stage of communism or in the lower stage, we must promote the labor attitude of the masters, promote the communist spirit of enduring hardship first and enjoying life later, of looking after each other and taking the situation as a whole into consideration. The distribution principle and distribution policy in the socialist society is "to each according to his work," and this "to each according to his work" is in turn closely united with the communist labor attitude of the masters of "from each according to his ability." Carrying out the socialist policy of to each according to his work definitely does not suggest that we advocate any styleless exchange between equal values in terms of our ideological plane and labor attitude, calculating meticulously, or even laboring according to the extent of the reward. It is a partial and mistaken view to put the current policies of socialism in absolute opposition to the propagation of the communist ideology and sentiments, thinking that so long as we are carrying out the current policies of socialism, we simply cannot propagate the communist ideology.

In order to stress the building of spiritual civilization, we must also apply all forces to create good social habits. So-called morality usually means the totality of people's behavioral principles and behavioral norms. The basic question of morality is a question of the relationship between individual interests and social interests. The moral outlook of a society is an important indicator of the spiritual outlook and civilized extent of a nation; it has an important influence on the development of society. Our country is one well known in the world for its moral civilization; it has been called a country of propriety and justice. Our people have the good moral traditions of national dignity, industry and bravery, austerity and simplicity, pleasure in helping others, respect for the old and love for the young, and emphasis on family obligations. The fine character of the Chinese people has been inherited and developed by the party, which has always paid great attention to carrying out moral education among the vast ranks of party members and the masses of the people by applying communism and taking this as an important condition for the revolutionary cause of the proletariat to win victory. The fine traditions and work-style shaped by our party in the years of revolutionary wars have played a very great role in assuring the victory of our democratic revolution and have also exerted a far-reaching influence over the moral outlook of our society after the founding of New China. The lofty moral qualities and heroic deeds of personalities like Lei Feng, Wang Jie [3769 2638], Jiao Yulu [3542 5940 4389], Dong Cunrui [5516 1317 3843], Huang Jiguang [7806 4949 0342], and Lu Zhicai [0712 1102 2088] are the dazzling flowers raised by the party. Their stories are known to every household and every family, and have thus promoted the enhancement of the moral habits of the entire society; lofty qualities such as selflessness at the expense of self-interest, fearing neither hardship nor death, utter devotion to others without any thought of oneself, hard struggle, indefatigability, and overcoming all enemies and difficulties have become the prevailing values in society, and a new generation of people has been growing up in a very healthy way. What was unfortunate was that during the 10-year turmoil these fine moral habits were subject to great destruction, the morals of the proletariat suffered an unprecedented catastrophe; this resulted in lowering the moral standards of our society in many aspects. It should be pointed out that the roots of the immoral phenomena of lacking ideals and faith, indulging in pleasures, extravagance and waste, being afraid of difficulties, being selfish and selfserving, and neglecting organization and discipline as conspicuously reflected in some persons, can really be traced to Lin Biao and the "gang of four." Lin Biao, Jiang Qing and their ilk were not only the culprits wreaking havoc in our material civilization, but also the ringleaders bringing devastation to our spiritual civilization. They ruined the custom of the entire society, and wrought extremely serious internal wounds in the vast ranks of the masses, especially youths and children. They trumpeted the bourgeois ideology of egoism that "man being egoistic and fraught with desires is the law" and "men usually treat each other like jackals"; they deprecate listening to the party and obedience to discipline and the law as "slavishness" and "little lamb" affliction; they criticized efforts to study and to improve professional efficiency as following "the white and expert path," while on the other hand they lavished praise on those rascals and scoundrels who dared to beat, smash and loot as "heroes against the tide." Under the poisoning of such ideas, it was natural that moral standards became completely turned upside down as between the enemy and ourselves, between right and wrong, between beauty and ugliness, between good and bad, and between glory and shame. Today, the Lin Biao and Jiang Qing cliques have already been smashed and sent to the trial platform of history; but the poison and influence they exerted on our moral habits still have not been eliminated, so that the question of moral education has become a very salient question, to such a degree that it would simply not do if we refrained any longer from making up our minds to grasp it.

Under the conditions of socialism, the moral question is reflected mainly in the question of how to treat and handle the mutual relationship between man and man, and between the individual, the collective and the state. The socialist society is a society based on public ownership of the means of production; hence, essentially and in general, there is no basic conflict of interests between man and man, and the fundamental interests of the individual, the collective and the state are consistent with one another. Yet, the socialist society is also a society wherein the productive forces are not sufficiently developed and the level of public ownership is also not quite developed; hence, contradictions in certain temporary and partial interests inevitably also occur between man and man and between the individual, the collective and the state. The core and fundamental principle of communist morality is collectivism. Collectivism does not preclude individual interests; it merely requires people to place collective interests in the first place of importance when they handle the question of relationship between individual interests and collective (the state being the greater collective) interests, and when individual interests run into conflict with collective interests, and partial interests run into conflict with interests of the whole entity, it also requires the former to unconditionally obey the latter. The spirit of "serving the people wholeheartedly," "selflessness at the expense of self-interest" and "utter devotion to others without any thought of oneself" as has always been promoted by our party in the past is exactly the concentrated reflection of such lofty communist morals. The "thought of oneself" mentioned here does not mean individual interests; it means taking whether or not something is beneficial to oneself as the point of departure and destination for considering and handling all questions. Therefore, it is completely wrong to take communist morality as absolute altruism incompatible with individual interests and criticize it. When we criticize the spirit of communist morality as exemplified by "utter devotion to others without any thought of oneself," the kind of individualism which places the individual at the center of things, which puts the individual above everything and makes everything serve the individual, and which is selfish and self-serving or even egoistic by damaging others would become inflated and endanger society. This should cause us to maintain a high degree of vigilance.

(III)

Lofty communist ideals, beliefs and sentiments and good social moral habits do not take shape spontaneously; they need people to consciously cultivate them and they need society to energetically promote them; they require us to strengthen our ideological and political education. People's ideas, sentiments and moral conditions are the comprehensive reflection of society's political, economic, cultural and educational development, and the question of building a spiritual civilization is not something that can be completely solved by any department or unit; it requires the whole party to mobilize, and various departments and fronts of society to pay attention together and work together in a common effort; it requires us to do hard, careful work. Like building a socialist material civilization, building a socialist spiritual civilization also requires us to insist on the four basic principles; it requires us especially to insist on the party's leadership. Our party is one armed with Marxism-Leninism and Mao Zedong Thought, one with communism as the destination of its struggle and dedicated to the interests of the nation and the people. Our party has won the victory of the democratic revolution with the experience of its own hard struggle and the blood and sacrifices of the vast ranks of its party members and cadres, and enabled the people to win their liberation in politics; our party has the determination and also the ability to lead the people of the nationalities of

the whole country to win the thorough victory of socialist revolution and socialist construction, and fundamentally change the poor and backward conditions of our country. Although along its path of advancement, our party will also exhibit this or that kind of problems, commit this or that kind of mistakes, and certain party members or even certain party leading cadres will also be tinged with unwholesome habits such as bureaucracy, particularization, patriarchy, rule by the voice of one man, etc., and as a result these will likely thereby bring damage to the organic body and prestige of the party; but these, after all, are not the essence or main current of the party's development. This party armed with Marxism-Leninism and Mao Zedong Thought definitely can do a good job in working out its own construction and leading the people of the whole country to win still greater victories. The question of building a socialist spiritual civilization is not just a theoretical question; it is all the more important a question of practice. Hence, building a socialist spiritual civilization requires not only propaganda and education in respect to the strengthening of communist ideals, beliefs and morals and discipline, it also requires the development of the educators' own model and vanguard role, so that they may exemplify and spread communist ideology and morality to the people of the whole country. We should see that in the ideological realm there are still struggles today; we must be bold enough to take a clear-cut stand in opposing bourgeois individualism, and not allow such diverse ideological trends as liberalism, anarchism and worship of foreign things and money continue to poison our atmosphere. In carrying out ideological and political education, we must be good at applying typical education and various rich and colorful forms easily accepted by the masses, unite with the immediate interests of the masses themselves, and avoid formalism and empty, abstract moral preaching. In a word, in carrying out the building of a socialist spiritual civilization, we should insist on seeking truth from facts, and proceeding from actualities.

The task of building a socialist spiritual civilization has been historically placed before the whole party and the people of the whole country. We must do a good job in building this spiritual civilization and turn it into a powerful spiritual force uniting the people and encouraging the people to accomplish the overall task of the new era. We deeply believe that under the leadership of the party and the guidance of Mao Zedong Thought our great socialist motherland will definitely ascend to the gathering of the world as both a materially and a spiritually highly civilized powerful state.

Socialist Spiritual Civilization Emphasized

Wuhan HUBEI RIBAO in Chinese 3 Feb 81 pp 1, 2

[Commentary by staff commentator: "Strive To Build a Socialist Spiritual Civilization"]

[Excerpts] The central task of our whole party and the people of various nationalities of our whole country is to build our country into a socialist modern power. Socialist modernization requires not only an advanced material civilization but also an advanced spiritual civilization. Therefore, while we proceed with the construction of our four modernizations, we must at the same time strive to build a socialist spiritual civilization.

A socialist spiritual civilization includes substantive parts, such as educational development, scientific advancement and literary and artistic prosperity on the one hand, and ideological parts such as ideals, morals, traditions and habits on the other hand. For instance, to have ideals is to have the ideals of serving the people and building the socialist motherland; to emphasize morality is to keep interests of the individual and the people consistent and, when contradictions are encountered, to keep individual interests subordinated to the overall interests of the people; there should also be democracy and unity, industry and simplicity, study of culture, emphasis on science, attention to hygiene, courteous habits, etc.

The building of a socialist spiritual civilization also makes clear and strict demands on Communist Party members and Communist Youth Corps members. In the case of party members and corps members, apart from doing good incumbent work at their various posts and adding bricks and tiles to the four modernizations, the model role and vanguard role of party members and corps members are also reflected in themselves in their endeavor to build a socialist spiritual civilization along with the comrades around them.

At present, when our national economy is under the condition of requiring further readjustment, our endeavor to build a socialist spiritual civilization also serves to mobilize the people to see their future clearly, collect their spirit, take into consideration the whole situation, have a common heart and common mind, devotion to industry and simplicity, and increase production and practice economy. Therefore, we must pay attention to building a spiritual civilization.

In respect to spiritual civilization, many problems still exist among certain people. Some have become wavering about the socialist system and about communist ideals, proceeded to worship the capitalist political system and ideological system, and sometimes even disregarded elementary national dignity to resort to ugly practices damaging to their national character and personality. Some are afraid of hardship and heavy work, inclined toward enjoyment, and envious of leisure and pleasure. Some tend to ignore collective and state interests and partially pursue individual interests, or even fatten their own pockets at the expense of the public and benefit themselves at the expense of others, "look to money on everything," and smell of copper" all over. Some stress only democracy but not centralism, stress only "freedom" but not discipline, and thus actually resort to bourgeois liberalization. Some "ask for bribes whenever they open their mouths" and behave in a very crude way. Some blindly pursue the corrupt and obsolescent life interests and life style of the bourgeoisie. Although phenomena like these represent only a side current of our society, if we fail to do good, pertinent work, they are likely to spread like germs of disease and pollute society, poison people, affect political stability, affect further economic readjustment, and hinder the construction of the four modernizations. Therefore, we must not take them lightly.

According to the Marxist point of view, people's socialist ideological perception and communist ideological consciousness do not take shape spontaneously; they must be established and developed through ideological education in scientific socialism. Strengthening ideological and political work is the principal work in building a socialist spiritual civilization.

Some think that "when the people are provided with the basic necessities of their life, they would automatically know the difference between glory and shame"; so when we make a go of our material civilization, when our production becomes developed,

when our social products are abundant, then the moral habits in society and people's spiritual outlook are bound to improve spontaneously. This is a partial view. Indeed, abundance of social wealth helps people to cultivate good morals and lofty sentiments; but this is not absolutely certain. In the capitalist society, its material products cannot be said to be other than abundant, but there are evil phenomena, such as one always trying to cheat or outwit the other, setting one's eyes only on profit, and letting one's morals degenerate particularly abound. On the other hand, during the period of our revolutionary wars, we were very poor and our difficulties were very great; yet whether Chinese or foreigners, once they reached Yanan and other revolutionary bases, they always felt a new world full of revolutionary vigor, and they always felt that this was the place where the hope of the Chinese people lay. During the early days after liberation, our country was also poorer than it is now and also faced difficulties; but when foreigners came to China, they also felt a revolutionary, simplistic and clean country, where social habits were extraordinarily good; some even praised it as one in which doors did not need to be closed at night and articles left on the road would not get lost. In the early 1960's, because of faults in leadership work, plus the particularly grave natural calamities of 3 years in a row, and also the Soviet Union's taking advantage of our crisis to go back on their word and tear up the agreements between us and withdrawing their experts, our difficulties were rather great, indeed; but social habits at the time were still relatively good, those above and below in the whole party united together with one mind to face the nation's crises together, and therefore we soon fared through the crises. Why was this the case? Because we did powerful ideological and political work.

There are also some who think that what our spiritual civilization lacks is limited mainly to insufficient development of educational, cultural and scientific enterprises; once these enterprises are underway, social habits would spontaneously turn for the better. True, the development of these enterprises themselves is an important content of our endeavor to build a spiritual civilization; once these enterprises are well run, they would facilitate the improvement of our morals and habits, and therefore our party is right now energetically developing scientific, cultural and educational enterprises. But this, too, is not absolutely certain. Have you not seen that some people may have received cultural and educational training at a very high level, but their souls happen to be very dirty; some people do not necessarily have very high cultural standards, but their morals happen to be rather lofty. There are not a few examples of this sort in our realistic life.

Some also think that there are of course many "builders" to look after building a spiritual civilization, they themselves are concerned with grasping production or some other concrete work, so ideological and political work has nothing to do with them. This is also incorrect. Indeed, the party's secretaries, the corps' secretaries, cadres on political work, teachers, writers, artists and journalists should all be "builders" of spiritual civilization and should all carry out socialist and communist education among the masses by way of their work; they themselves should also become the exemplars of spiritual civilization; but this does not suggest that others should no longer have or should reduce their responsibility in building spiritual civilization. In the first place, everyone of us should strengthen our self-cultivation, carry out good ideological and political work on ourselves, and make our words and deeds conform to the requirements of spiritual civilization; this is the elementary requirement for every Chinese citizen. Besides this, everyone of us lives in society and has our own "circles of life"; we must communicate

with the people around us, dare to support those words and deeds which conform to socialist spiritual civilization and dare also to oppose, resist and struggle against those words and deeds which run counter to socialist spiritual civilization: this, too, is tantamount to doing ideological and political work. How can we say that strengthening ideological and political work and building spiritual civilization have nothing to do with ourselves? Actually, the building of socialist spiritual civilization has something to do with everyone, and everyone has some responsibility.

Some think, furthermore, that our socialist spiritual civilization was subject to trampling and devastation during the Cultural Resolution, so there are many problems today and there are numerous difficulties; there is no assurance that we can restore it quickly...Since the Third Plenary Session of the 11th Party Central Committee, our party has already done a great deal of work in this regard; also, in its prolonged revolutionary practice, our party has accumulated rich experiences in strengthening our ideological and political work and in building spiritual civilization. With our glorious traditions in this regard, so long as we are good at combining with new situations in our new historical period, applying our past experiences and giving scope to the fine traditions of our party, we are bound to do a good job in building our spiritual civilization.

Of course, building an advanced socialist spiritual civilization is a long-range task, and it requires the great efforts of several generations. But we must begin now and begin with ourselves. If everybody "begins now and begins with himself," then good social habits are bound to gradually take shape, and the building of socialist spiritual civilization is bound to be greatly reinforced.

Party, government and worker organizations, males, females, old and young, let us mobilize ourselves and strive to build a socialist spiritual civilization; and let our great motherland, which has a history of several thousand years, rejuvenate itself in splendor and march forward to a socialist modern power!

Role of Party Members

Wuhan HUBEI RIBAO in Chinese 9 Feb 81 p 1

[Report: "Party Members Take the Lead in Promoting Spiritual Civilization--Huangpo County Party Committee Carries Out Education on Socialist Moral Habits in County Units"]

[Text] The Huangpo County Party Committee is at present carrying out propaganda and educational activities concerning socialist moral habits among party members and cadres as well as workers and staff members of units under the direct jurisdiction of the county. These activities include among their programs the promotion of industry and frugality and opposition to extravagance and waste, promotion of taking pleasure in assisting others and opposition to benefiting oneself at the expense of others, promotion of new socialist customs and opposition to corrupt feudal old habits, promotion of civilized courtesy, respect for the old and love of the young, and opposition to crude and impudent manners, promotion of love of public properties and opposition to benefiting oneself at the expense of the public, etc.

In carrying out these educational activities, leading members of the county party committee took the lead in establishing close contact with the masses and actually enjoyed assisting others. Deputy Secretary of the county party committee Liang Yulian [2733 3768 1670] received late one night an urgent telephone call from the Lutai Commune, which reported that Zhang Jinqian [1728 6855 0467], member of the Red Flag Brigade who stayed with him when the big dam at Lake Wu was being built in 1976, had become suddenly ill and needed urgent treatment at the hospital. Old Liang immediately woke up his wife Sun Linlin [1327 3829 3829] and the countryside maiden Liang Ping [2733 5493] who was living in the household, and the three of them began to grope their way in the darkness of that wintry night toward the hospital to contact an ambulance. At the time old Liang was suffering high blood pressure and dizziness; but he nonetheless accompanied the ambulance to the countryside to fetch the patient; the family did not return to their home to rest until 2 am the next morning. The comrades around him thought that the patient must be old Liang's relative; but after some inquiries they learned to the contrary.

Units under the direct jurisdiction of the county also proceeded to improve their work according to the requirement for them to give scope to socialist moral habits; their spiritual outlook underwent a great change. The county's supply and marketing cooperative formulated a set of "10 not-allowed" regulations for civilized commercial management; its various stores also posted opinion notebooks to request supervision by the masses; the style of management became markedly improved. Seeing that prior to the New Year the salesroom and warehouse became shorthanded, the four managers and deputy managers of the country's daily supplies company took it upon themselves to go to the places to help sell and take out goods. Their attitude toward the customers was affable, and the masses expressed satisfaction. Four medical and nursing personnel in the county's hospital originally planned to "stage some pomp" as they were going to get married; but now they indicate that they must carry out their weddings with a view to changing the present custom. Nurse Zhang Chuihua [1729 5050 5478] cut short her wedding leave in order to get back to work earlier so as to take care of her patients, and she handled various chores whether they were assigned to her or not; she was praised by workers and staff members of the whole hospital.

Role of Youths

Guangzhou NANFANG RIBAO in Chinese 21 Feb 81 p 1

[Report: "Strive To Be Youths and Children With a Socialist Spiritual Civilization--Provincial Youth Corps Committee Calls Upon Youths and Children of the Whole Province To Further Develop Learn-From-Lei Feng and Establish-New-Habits Activities"]

[Text] The Guangdong Provincial Committee of the Communist Youth Corps issued a circular on the 19th to call upon youths and children of the whole province to further develop Learn-from-Lei Feng and Establish-New-Habits activities so as to turn themselves into youths and children with a socialist spiritual civilization.

The circular pointed out that the development at present of such Learn-from-Lei Feng activities will not only have a positive, promotive effect on the implementation of the major principle of the Party Central Committee in carrying out further readjustment in our economy and realizing further stability in our politics, but also exert a profound influence on fostering a generation of new people, establishing

good social habits, and building a socialist spiritual civilization. The circular required Communist Youth Corps and Young Pioneers organizations at various localities to uniformly mobilize and organize youths and children on or around 5 March (the day the Party Central Committee and Chairman Mao issued the call on "Learning from Comrade Lei Feng") to learn from Lei Feng and perform their tasks well. In cities and towns, this must combined with the strengthening of urban management and consolidation of public security, pruning of city appearance and reinforcement of social order; in the countryside, efforts must be made to look after the family members of martyrs, five-guarantee households and people in difficulties and to help them manage their tasks, and this must also be combined with afforestation and tree-planting in native places; in the universities, middle schools and elementary schools, this must be combined with urging the students to "strive to be 'three-good' students," to pay attention to the "five-emphasis" (emphasis on civilization, emphasis on courtesy, emphasis on hygiene, emphasis on order, and emphasis on morality), "four-beautiful" (beautiful mind, beautiful language, beautiful behavior, and beautiful environment), and "little red flower" activities; and in the industrial and mining enterprises and service professions this must also be combined with activities aiming at "creating first-rate results" and "civilized commercial management," etc.

The circular also required Corps and Pioneers organizations in various localities to propagate and commend a batch of Learn-from-Lei Feng and Establish-New-Habits activists during the "5 March" period.

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UNIFIED IDEOLOGY, ACTIONS SAID NECESSARY FOR PROGRESS, STABILIZATION

Hangzhou ZHEJIANG RIBAO in Chinese 21 Feb 81 p 1

[Article: "Set Ideology on the Right Track"]

[Text] In order to realize a more progressive adjustment of our economy, and stabilize ourselves politically, it is necessary for the entire body of party members, and especially for all ranks of leading cadres, resolutely and without wavering to carry through the implementation of the party Central Committee's line, programs, and policies. For this reason, the question of how to set our ideology on the right track, and genuinely and sincerely unite our ideology and actions with the party Central Committee's line, has already become a problem of the greatest importance.

Since the Third Plenum of the party's 11th Central Committee, the party Central Committee has brought order out of chaos, and put into effect an ideological line consistent with the situation in our country of putting into effect the building of the socialist modernizations. Under the direction of this line, throughout the entire country there has appeared an excellent situation seldom seen since the founding of our state. The broad masses of cadres, and the masses, in looking back on the deepgoing changes in our country over the past few years, all the more acknowledge the accuracy of the Third Plenum's line, and recognize the fact that it represented an historic, fundamental transformation. The correct establishment of the Third Plenum's line was not easy to bring about. This correct line was only arrived at through the Central Committee's summing up the experience and lessons learned over a long period in the past, and rectifying the error of the "left." It brought the building of our enterprise from the erroneous track of the "left" tendency to the path of scientific socialism. This Marxist line issued from the realities of China, and is the only correct line that is capable of building our country into a strong, modern, highly democratic, highly civilized socialist nation. Over the past 2 years and more, we have solved problems which for many years in the past we had been unable to solve, enabled all aspects of our work to begin to be free of the restrictions of the "left," achieved a new development, and caused the party's programs and policies to become more and more in keeping with the situation in the country, fulfilling the wishes of the people. With the passage of time, the correctness and great significance of the Third Plenum's line will become more fully apparent. This, then, has caused our cadres and masses to become filled with confidence and hope in the future, greatly increased their confidence in the party and in the party

Central Committee, and heightened their self-consciousness in carrying through the implementation of the Third Plenum's line.

Of course, that is definitely not to say that the ideology within our party and within the ranks of cadres is all identical, or that all cadres are marching in step. In order to unify our ideology and our actions, all party members and all cadres must carry out a conscientious recollection and pondering on their own ideology and work since the Third Plenum, and self-consciously search for problems and disparities in the course of their own carrying out of the Third Plenum's line, as follows:

1. Do we really have a thoroughgoing understanding of the Third Plenum's line, recognizing that it is a fundamental, historic transformation?

This is an extremely important question. Everyone knows that since the establishment of the state the victories we have achieved have been great. However we have also really made serious mistakes and, moreover, the most serious was the mistake of the "left" tendency. This reached its greatest extent during the period of the "Great Cultural Revolution," and was not fundamentally rectified until the Third Plenum of the [11th] Central Committee. The Third Plenum's line and its theoretical basis are in fundamental opposition to that "left" theory and line. However, owing to the long-term influence of "left" notions, the pernicious influence in people's minds was deep and broad; therefore, this transformation definitely could not be understood very quickly by everybody. Some people were in the habit of considering the "left" tendency as "correct." Ever since the Third Plenum, when we set the "left" influences in order and brought order out of chaos, the so-called "truth" that for so long had been in the minds of these comrades was judged and shaken up, so that they could not understand, and could not distinguish between truth and falsehood. For example, in the period when "high quotas" and the "false great hollow" were perpetrated, some people felt it was quite proper, and that it was an "excellent situation," but as soon as we, based on the actual situation in the country, and in the manner of seeking truth from facts, put our adjustment into practice, they then felt that the situation is not good." In treating all the problems relating to our organizational system in the cities, towards carrying out a blanket cancellation of the concrete industrial and commercial households needed by our present phase, and changing "collective" into "all of the people," this they thought was "socialism"; but as soon as we, starting from the basis of reality, allowed the three systems of ownership to co-exist, they considered this to be "moving backwards," and a restoration of the old order of "capitalism." In the countryside, in the past during the time the "poor transition period" was put into effect, they considered that the "general orientation is correct"; but as soon as we respected reality and, based on local conditions, were in favor of putting into practice all kinds of systems of production responsibility, they nevertheless considered that "the orientation has become one-sided," and "policy has shifted to the right." Due to the fact that these comrades cannot correctly understand the Third Plenum's line, they also cannot possibly, in the manner of seeking truth from facts, form an accurate appraisal of the actual work or the situation as a whole. The reason that this is so is that some of our comrades' study methods are not correct enough, their understanding of the central committee's line, programs and policies is crude

and careless, and they do not seek a thorough understanding, displaying an attitude of considering themselves to be always in the right. Their overall understanding of the party's line is very insufficient, and they tend to be in the habit of keeping firmly to those already bygone, even originally mistaken old ways and set patterns, causing their ideology to fall behind reality.

2. In carrying out the party Central Committee's programs and policies, why do we sometimes have vacillations, considering that party policy "keeps changing," so that it is difficult to get any work accomplished?

The line, and the programs and policies stipulated by the party Central Committee are definitely not changeable and, moreover, are not capable of change even over a considerable period of time. Now the Central Committee's deciding to make a more progressive adjustment of our economy is the continuation and development of all kinds of correct programs and policies since the Third Plenum, and is a further carrying out of the leadership thinking of the Third Plenum in rectifying, in the manner of seeking truth from facts, the erroneous tendency of the "left." Of course, in the concrete process of actually carrying this out, in some areas some new problems will appear, so that it will be necessary, in accordance with the development of the situation, to supplement or revise certain of the policies as required, making them more in keeping with objective reality. These new problems are fundamentally difficult to avoid in the course of actual practice, and are not difficult to correct. At present we are in the process of perfecting our policies in a manner determined by the tests of actual practice. But this is definitely not to say that these policies are wrong in themselves or that the actual programs or policies themselves are going to be changed. We are perfecting these policies precisely in order the better to carry out their implementation. Nevertheless, some comrades do not consider this point, and when they meet with some problems in the course of carrying out the policies, they bear a grudge, or grumble, or even take the dishonest practices of some people in taking advantage of our rectification of the errors of the "left," and reckon them against the account of the policies themselves. In this way, some people take advantage of our relaxation of policies to speculate on the living economy situation, engage in speculation and profiteering, and destroy our mountain forests. Some comrades think that these opportunities were "relaxed" to them by the relaxation of policies. It is completely obvious that these erroneous conclusions were arrived at through the erroneous thinking methods of one-sidedness and thinking in terms of absolutes. We ought to cause our own ideology to adapt to the development of the actual situation, and regularly use the party's line, programs and policies to examine and correct our own ideology and actions.

3. We must also examine ourselves to see whether or not we are really seeing the self-conscious carrying out of the Third Plenum's line as a party matter, and taking it seriously.

Self-consciously and resolutely carrying through the implementation of the party's resolutions, and struggling hard to fulfill every task proposed by the party, are party matters and things that party discipline requires every party member to do. The party precisely depends on the entire body of party members to struggle with one mind and one heart and, step by step, realize all the tasks that the party

proposes. With one mind and one heart means being in the party Central Committee's line together, and sharing our cares and burdens together on behalf of the party and the nation. Some people are excessively critical of the Central Committee's line, nitpick and distort facts, and even disseminate opinions in opposition to the four basic principles. In the face of these erroneous tendencies, whether we brace ourselves and start out to propagandize what the party is in favor of, and criticize erroneous opinions, or whether we appease and accommodate ourselves to others, are afraid of offending others, "make a virtue of silence," or try to evade contradictions, will be a test for each and every Communist Party member. We must adopt a serious attitude towards this problem. We must pass through the measures of studying and correctly understanding the ideological substance of the Central Committee's articles and, at the same time, in line with the realities of local areas, departments, and units, and according to local requirements, carrying out the implementation of the Central Committee's policies. To select only what one needs from the Central Committee's articles, put into effect what suits one's wishes and not put into effect that which does not suit one's wishes, is erroneous. Adopting a permissive attitude, publicly singing out of tune with the Central Committee's line, programs, and policies, or accepting them in public while acting contrary to them in private are, even more so, not permitted by party discipline.

Having gone through this self-conscious searching for disparities and problems, we can then recognize the causes of the ideology of a minority of comrades being on the wrong track and, moreover, propose a method for solving the problem that is directly to the point. In this, the most fundamental path of action is study. First of all, we must conscientiously do a good job of studying the articles produced by the Central Committee's working conference; at the same time, we must augment our theoretical study, carrying out a deepgoing Marxist education throughout the entire party. The goal of study is to further liberate our thinking and eliminate blindness, enabling our ideology to be more in keeping with reality, more of the nature of seeking truth from facts, and able to use the standpoint, concepts, and method of Marxism to analyze and solve problems, and to avoid subjectivism and the error of wavering from "left" to right. At the same time, one must be in favor of deepgoing, realistic investigation. Solutions must be found to the problems revealed by actual practice. The reason some of our comrades parrot what others say is usually connected with the fact that they do not inquire about the feelings of the lower echelons. If only we really get down to the basic level, do not have any restrictions or bias, look at the inspiring situation unfolding at present in city and country, and become familiar with and comprehend the situation in our country, in our province, and in our county, then our ideology will definitely, in the face of the instruction of actual practice, be rectified and heightened and, hence, our thinking will be unified, our spirits inspired and, with one mind and one heart, we will complete all the tasks that the party entrusts to us.

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CSO: 4005

PARTY AND STATE

CADRE TRAINING SET UP TO ACCOMPLISH FOUR MODERNIZATIONS

Ningxia Hui Report

Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 18 Feb 81 p 1

[Text] To meet the needs of the reconstruction projects of the four modernizations, Ningxia Hui Autonomous Region has set up training classes and study groups for professional workers to enable on-the-job cadres to acquire further knowledge in the field of science and culture and a higher proficiency in management.

The party committees at various levels and the government departments in Ningxia Hui Autonomous Region consider on-the-job training of cadres as a strategic mission and have accorded it a high priority. They have formulated concrete programs and measures for their training on the basis of the circumstances prevailing among the contingent of cadres in the various departments and areas in that region. The Economic Affairs Commission is responsible for arranging for the loan of school premises and for recruiting the teaching staff for setting up training schools. Five classes have been held in the past year or so. The trainees include over 300 leadership cadres from the major factories, mines and business enterprises. They are given training in political science, economics and business management. Short-term training classes and study groups are also being jointly set up by the various departments in the agricultural sector and the various regional, municipal and county authorities on the basis of actual needs in terms of labor and production. Over 10,000 leadership cadres, team and commune cadres and key personnel in the field of basic technology above the level of county sections have undergone various types of professional training in the past 2 years. They have served to provide great impetus to the system of responsibility for meeting production quotas in the rural areas and to introduce new scientific techniques to agriculture and animal husbandry. Through such means as setting up short-term training classes, the economic, trade and judicial departments have been able to raise the management and business administration efficiency of a number of on-the-job cadres. In addition to offering off-the-job training, many units and departments have also organized the cadres to engage in spare-time self-study in their particular fields. The Minig Bureau of Shihzuishan has organized leadership cadres above the department level to study such job-related courses as coal mining geology and prospecting with a view to correcting step by step the anomaly of management cadres not being familiar with production methods.

To enable leadership cadres at various levels to come to know socialist economic discipline so that they may go about their work in a proper manner, all leadership cadres in the party and political departments and enterprises above the county level throughout the region have been made to study economics since July last year. Some party schools in certain regions, municipalities and counties have also established study groups on economic theories specifically for the benefit of leadership cadres. In the study groups organized by party schools in Qingtongxia County, the participants make good use of the lessons learned from our economic reconstruction efforts over the past 30 years in getting acquainted with economic theories. They have acquired a clearer understanding of the need to reform the existing economic system and a heightened awareness of the need for such reforms.

Heilongjiang Training Methods

Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 18 Feb 81 p 1

[Text] According to correspondent Xu Jingzhang [1776 2529 3864] and reporter Zhang Chijian [1728 2170 1017], the party committee in Heilongjiang has used various means to provide on-the-job training for cadres and has achieved good results. In addition, out of the total number of cadres in the province, 32 percent have taken part in various types of off-the-job training. Furthermore, over 300,000 cadres have undergone various types of spare-time training. This province is presently in the process of making new arrangements for the training of cadres in line with the policy of making further adjustments in the national economy.

The Heilongjiang party co-mittee has requested party committees at various levels to make the training of cadres the focal point in the work of the entire Communist Party and to adopt strategic measures to insure the implementation of the four modernizations. The vast majority of the regions and cities throughout the province have set up special units to be responsible for the training of cadres, and all the organization departments of county party committees have assigned special personnel to undertake this work. Almost 10,000 full-time and part-time teachers are presently engaged in the work of cadre training.

There are at present 84 party schools and 471 cadre schools of various types on the provincial, regional and county levels which are capable of providing training to some 55,000 people at one time. Some of the colleges, middle schools and vocational schools throughout the province have also set up training classes for cadres. In addition, a number of spare-time schools of various types have been established in different localities. The province, in short, has made a good start in using party and cadre schools as a nucleus for setting up a network of training classes for cadres.

In order to enable some of the cadres to achieve the special middle school or special college level without interruption within 3 to 5 years, a number of long-term off-the-job training classes have been set up. Other training classes have adopted the "long-term-short-classes" system to achieve the same purpose in a number of stages. Still others have adopted the combined method of setting

up semi-off-the-job, on-the-job and spare-time training classes covering a period of years. Under various methods adopted by Harbin, over 17,600 cadres, or 15.2 percent of the total, are presently engaged in studying college, middle school and vocational school courses in a systematic manner. This method of training is well received by the cadres.

Heilongjiang has also begun to direct its attention to the need for tying in the type of cadre training with the careers in which they are engaged. By setting up a healthy grading and examination system and by providing the cadres with the type of training most suited to their careers, the province has increased the cadres' desire to learn and has provided an impetus to the contingent of cadres to acquire the special knowledge related to their particular fields.

9621
CSO: 4005

CONTINUING IDEOLOGICAL EMANCIPATION TO BUILD BEIJING URGED

Beijing BEIJING RIBAO in Chinese 21 Feb 81 p 1

[Editorial: "Continue Ideological Emancipation; Implement the Four-Point Directive"]

[Text] The work conference called by the Beijing municipal party committee closed yesterday. It clearly pointed out that the work of Beijing city hereafter is to firmly implement the lines and policies decided by the Party Central Committee since the Third Plenary Session, the momentous policy of further readjusting the economy and further stabilizing the political situation proposed at the Central Work Conference at the end of last year and the four-point directive on the building of the national capital proposed by the Central Secretariat last April. The conference was very successful and the discussions were lively, conscientiously recapitulating and summarizing the lessons of experience in municipal work since the collapse of the "gang of four," especially since the Third Plenary Session.

The party's Third Plenary Session restored its correct ideological line, which is emancipating the mind, using one's brains, seeking the truth from the facts, uniting and looking forward, studying the new conditions and solving the new problems. It was a meeting of a great significance in party history, signifying a fundamental shift of our party's historical tasks and a new development period of our party.

Under the guidance of the party's lines and policies since the Third Plenary Session, the organizations of all levels and the broad cadres and masses of our city performed large amounts of work, and a preliminary stable and united political situation emerged. Large numbers of unjust, false and wrong cases were rectified, the party's various policies were gradually implemented, social order and social mores made an obvious improvement, and the socialist democracy and legal system strengthened. The national economy continued to develop, the scale of development of light industry was relatively large, the completion of residential housing reached a peak in history, municipal public utility construction and urban afforestation made new progresses, the suburban rural villages generally introduced the production responsibility system, reaping the best harvest in history in a year of severe drought, and many youths were

placed by means of opening all avenues of employment. New achievements were made in such enterprises as culture, education, scientific research and public health. In short, the situation of the city is good.

However, to conscientiously implement the four-point directive of the Central Secretariat on the policy of building the national capital, properly handle its ideological-political construction, environmental beautification, scientific, educational and cultural development, and the economic construction compatible with its characteristics, and make the people's life convenient and stable, the tasks are relatively arduous. In Beijing, implementing the four-point directive is to carry out the lines and policies formulated since the Third Plenary Session and follow the concentrated manifestation of the momentous decision of the Central Work Conference at the end of last year. The key to implementing the four-point directive is in continually emancipating the mind, overcoming the "leftwing" ideological influence and unifying the thinking of the masses of the entire city to the lines and policies since the Third Plenary Session.

In the four-point directive of the Central Secretary on the building of the national capital, reinforcing ideological-political work and creating a high degree of socialist spiritual civilization constitute the foremost task and occupy a prominent position. However, when we look at Beijing's practical conditions, the gap remains relatively great, and some unstable factors are still found in politics. Crimes and illegal economic activities still exist to a serious extent. In some units, a very small minority which craves nothing short of nationwide chaos displays the sign of ideological emancipation, openly propagandizes bourgeois liberalism, opposes the party's leadership, resists Marxism-Leninism and Mao Zedong Thought, the socialist path, the people's democratic dictatorship, i.e., the proletarian dictatorship, etc.

Some comrades feel that the existence of such conditions is due to the ideological "emancipation" proposed by the Third Plenary Session--at least the result of excessive "emancipation." Therefore, they advocate "restraint," and feel that the proposal to adhere to the four basic principles is, in itself, "restraint." Such views are erroneous. In fact, the problems existing at present in Beijing are precisely because of the failure to firmly implement the ideological line of the Third Plenary Session and the result of inadequate ideological emancipation and inadequate rectification of many "leftwing" ideas.

Basically speaking, ideological emancipation and adherence to the four basic principles are completely in harmony. Long included in our constitution, the four basic principles are nothing new, except that Lin Biao and the "gang of four," utilizing our party's errors, distorted and revised them and performed their counterrevolutionary acts, thereby confusing the mind of many people. If we do not liberate the mind, criticize the viewpoint of the "two whatevers," and denounce the fallacies of Lin Biao and the "gang of four," it will be impossible for us to truly adhere to the four basic principles, while departing from the four basic principles cannot be considered true ideological emancipation.

The goal of ideological emancipation is to make people integrate their subjective understanding with the objective reality and attain the stage of seeking the truth from the facts. It requires emancipation from the feudal, bourgeois and small producer ideologies as well as the "leftwing" influence long formed in history. Ours is a party which arms itself with Marxism-Leninism and Mao Zedong Thought. Our revolution and construction have been pursued under their guidance. Departing from them, we will not be in a position to discuss adherence to the party's leadership, the socialist path and the people's democratic dictatorship. On the other hand, starting from reality in everything, seeking the truth from the facts and taking practice as the criterion of truth are the very essence of Marxism-Leninism and Mao Zedong Thought. How can there be any contradiction between such ideological emancipation and adherence to the four basic principles? Conversely, the Party Central Committee's reiteration of the four basic principles is precisely for the purpose of promoting the sound development of ideological emancipation.

Continuing the ideological emancipation and overcoming the "leftwing" influence possess an important significance in rectifying the guiding ideology of the economic construction and assuring the implementation of the four-point directive of the Central Secretariat on the policy of building the national capital and the smooth progress of the economic readjustment. Beijing's readjustment tasks are extremely arduous, and the difficulties in the course of the readjustment will be numerous. One of the important points of the readjustment proposed by the Party Central Committee this time is thorough reform. We must, in conjunction with the readjustment work, launch a study and discussion of the guiding ideology of the economy and overcome the influence of the "leftwing" thinking in the guiding ideology. As long as we rectify the guiding ideology of the economic construction, truly recognize the characteristics of the national capital, stimulate our spirit, unite as one and develop the superior tradition of "serving the people; being responsible to the people," we will fully bring forth the superiority of the capital as the center of science and culture and, under the correct leadership of the Party Central Committee, gradually overcome all kinds of difficulties and concretely implement the four-point directive of the Central Secretariat. The building of the capital will have a bright prospect and the situation will improve more and more.

6080
CSO: 4005

WORK TO IMPROVE WORK STYLE, INVESTIGATE REALITY PROMOTED

Hangzhou ZHEJIANG RIBAO in Chinese 23 Feb 81 p 1

[Article by staff commentator: "Rectify the Work Style"]

[Text] Recently, the provincial party committee and the provincial people's government asked the standing committee members of the provincial party committee, the assistant provincial governor and the leading cadres of the departmental, committee, office and bureau levels, except the aged and the infirm, to spend 2 or 3 months this year on systematically leading the organ cadres to such basic level units as rural villages, plants, schools and stores to investigate and study and concretely solve the practical problems together with the basic level cadres. This is a good beginning to overcome bureaucraticism and improve the leadership style.

The party's Third Plenary Session asked the entire party to emancipate thinking, use its brains, seek the truth from the facts, unite and look forward, study the new conditions and solve the new problems. To follow the line of the Third Plenary Session, our broad cadres, especially the leading cadres, must place their work style, as well as their thinking and mental state, on the right track, penetrate reality, investigate and study, closely associate with the masses and lead their advance.

Penetrating reality and investigating and studying constitute a superior traditional style of the party. As proved by practice, whenever the work of investigation and study was successfully performed, we were able to formulate and implement lines and policies compatible with reality, and the development of the revolutionary cause became relatively smooth. On the other hand, whenever the work of investigation and study was not properly handled, subjectivism, bookishness and bureaucraticism cropped up in the party, and the revolutionary cause suffered serious setbacks and losses. Currently, we are in a new historical era, facing the heavy tasks of the four modernization construction, which require the understanding of many new conditions and new things, the solution of many new contradictions and new problems and the overcoming of many new difficulties and new obstacles. Therefore, it becomes even more important for the cadres of all levels to penetrate reality, clarify the conditions on the front line and vigorously spread the trend of investigation and

study. Otherwise, it will be impossible to implement the lines and policies of the Third Plenary Session or pursue the four modernization construction.

The good trend of investigation and study suffered a serious disruption in the 10-year turmoil. To restore it properly, we must make a great effort. Currently, some of our leading cadres seldom penetrate the basic level, afraid to encounter contradictions which are hard to solve, to make slips and to carry burdens. Apparently, such mental state of "fear" is incompatible with the heavy responsibilities assigned by the party. Today, the entire nation is vigorously struggling for the realization of the Party Central Committee's policy of economic readjustment and stability and unity, and the broad masses urgently hope that the cadres of all levels will improve their work style, help them solve their problems and lead them in their advance. Our cadres of all levels must not disappoint the party and the masses in their trust and hopes. We must realize that the policies proposed at the recent Central Work Conference in accordance with the lines of the Third Plenary Session have clearly pointed out the direction. As long as we penetrate reality, investigate and study, assimilate nutriment from the practice of the masses and implement the policies in conjunction with the concrete conditions of the particular areas and by starting from reality, we will easily solve the contradictions, make less or no slips and properly shoulder the heavy burdens. On the other hand, if we fail to improve our work style, but remain high above the basic level and limit ourselves to repeating the documents of the Party Central Committee word for word, reading the brief reports, making routine comments and copying mechanically in work arrangements, the result will be more and more contradictions and greater and greater slips, and we will not be able to shoulder the burdens. Therefore, our cadres of all levels must be determined to stimulate their spirit and shoulder the heavy burdens, vie with each other to descend to the basic level, penetrate reality to investigate and properly implement the spirit of the Central Work Conference.

To penetrate reality and investigate and study, we must first closely associate with the masses, truly becoming one and sharing the bitter and the sweet with them. At present, though some of our leading cadres also descend to the lower level, they seldom remain there, contact the masses, or investigate and study. They merely "listen to the reports and give instructions," "descending in the forenoon and returning at night." Such practice calls for our attention and must be changed. In the revolutionary war years and the early years after liberation, our leading cadres, fearing neither hardship nor fatigue, constantly remained at the basic level, becoming one with the masses, humbly seeking instructions from them, carefully listening to their views and appeals and rallying them to perform the various tasks proposed by the party. During the 3-year period of difficulties, many leading cadres similar to Jiao Yulu [3542 5940 4389] emerged, sharing the bitter and the sweet with the masses, leading them to conquer the difficulties and enabling the national economy to recover and develop rapidly. Today, while the conditions in all aspects are much better than before, the superior style of struggling arduously and becoming one with the masses must be greatly developed even more. Many of our leading cadres are doing precisely thus: They have a high revolutionary enthusiasm, fear no hardship, consciously go to the basic level, remain there and

investigate, hold heart-to-heart talks with the masses, clarify the true situation and correctly guide the work. It is most encouraging and should be emulated by everyone.

Recently, all areas in the province successively held cadre meetings. After the meetings, the leading comrades of all levels should lead the organ cadres to the basic levels, thereby greatly improving the leadership style. We believe that, as long as the ideological understanding of the cadres of all levels is unified, their revolutionary spirit aroused and their work style placed on the right track, a new look will appear in all items of work, and the various momentous tasks proposed by the Party Central Committee will be successfully performed.

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PARTY AND STATE

DISCUSSION OF TRUE SITUATION URGED

Nanjing XINHUA RIBAO in Chinese 28 Feb 81 p 1

[Article by Tan Xushi [6223 7312 4258]: "Is Talking about the Situation a 'Platitude?'"]

[Text] Recently, studying the documents of the Central Work Conference, the various areas launched a vivid and concrete situation education. Many comrades were deeply impressed, saying that discussing the excellent situation cleared the mind and sharpened the vision, increased confidence, raised morale and promoted work and production. As indicated by the facts, situation education is extremely important.

However, there are also those who say that discussing the excellent situation was a "platitude." Analyzed literally, "platitude" means the same old stuff, indicating that it is unnecessary to talk about the excellent situation.

Is talking about the current excellent situation a "platitude?" No! Comrade Mao Zedong pointed out long ago after the victory of the war against Japan: "We should frequently propagandize to the people the condition of world progress and the bright future, in order to build their confidence in victory." In those years, precisely because they recognized clearly the situation and saw the light, our revolutionary forebears aroused the spirit of overcoming all enemies and surmounting all difficulties, adhered to revolutionary optimism and eliminated all obstacles and advanced courageously, marching from victory to victory. In the period of socialist construction, after many setbacks and in face of layers of difficulties, it was also precisely because we saw the achievements and the light that we were able to enhance our courage, charge through the obstacles one after another and promote the progress of the socialist cause step by step.

Obviously, talking about the excellent situation and conducting a situation education are not conventional platitudes, but the superior revolutionary tradition of our party. This tradition was determined by the world philosophy and lofty goal of the communists. We communists have always felt that the future of the world belongs to us and that our ideal is to build socialism and

realize communism. To attain this ideal state, we must constantly discuss progress and light, in order to build our confidence in victory and advance step by step.

Today, the economic situation of our country is improving and the political situation stabilizing year after year. These are facts which are for all to see. As long as we firmly implement the lines and policies formulated by the Party Central Committee, the latent dangers will be eliminated, our politics and economy will be further stabilized and improved, the excellent situation since the Third Plenary Session will continue to develop and our future will be incomparably bright. These constitute the inevitable tendency in the development of matters. Have all our comrades recognized clearly such facts and tendency? No. When looking at the situation, some comrades see more of the tributaries but less of the mainstream, more of the phenomena but less of the essence, more of the problems but less of the achievements, more of the parts but less of the whole, and more of the difficulties but less of the favorable conditions to overcome them, thereby covering their eyes with one leaf, seeing only one part while overlooking the whole. Disheartened and demoralized, they vacillate and change direction. Others, under all kinds of excuses, obliterate the tremendous achievements in the 31 years since the founding of the nation, distort the current excellent situation and negate the 4 basic principles. Yet some of our comrades are afraid to justly launch a propaganda education and refute the erroneous views. Such conditions indicate that, to consciously implement the party's lines and policies, we must correctly understand the current situation. At present, talking about the excellent situation and conducting a situation education are precisely for this purpose. Instead of repeating the same old stuff, it is the need of upholding the four basic principles, implementing the policy of readjustment and realizing further stability. It is a new task confronting our ideological-political work.

Such being the case, why are there those who say that talking about the excellent situation is a "platitude?" Though we are not clear about their intent, we find, after analyzing, that there are generally two kinds: One is the failure to recognize the task and the importance of situation education. The moment the excellent situation is mentioned, those in this category feel that it is merely a platitude. The other is the conflict with the current situation. The moment the excellent situation is mentioned, those in this category find it merely a conventional remark, or even lump it together with the "situation propaganda" during the 10-year turmoil. Actually, the "excellent situation" discussed at that time was not a "platitude" either, but empty words, exaggerations, falsehoods, deceptions and irresponsible remarks which raped the will of the people, turned the black and white around and confused the right and wrong. It was determined by the political goal of Lin Biao and Jiang Qing's counterrevolutionary clique. Today, one is one and two is two; reflecting the people's feelings and following the principle of seeking the truth from the facts, the conditions are completely different. Is it not a fact that the current good economic situation has been seldom seen since the founding of the nation? The latent dangers also mentioned by us are also a fact. In short, we talk about both sides and seek the truth from the facts in

both. The goal is to recognize the objective reality, in order to act according to dialectics and continuously promote the progress of the socialist cause.

In regard to those who use the word "platitude," even though they may have this or that kind of problems of understanding or this or that kind of feelings, the party organizations of the various levels can still receive an enlightenment. No need for reticence, the level of the situation education of some units at present is not high and their persuasive power is not strong. In this regard, the "platitude" theory can serve as a sort of "admonishment" and remind us to further eliminate the poison and influence of falsehoods, exaggerations and emptiness, guard against generalities and formalism and give serious attention to the results of propaganda. How, for instance, do we matter-of-factly clarify the work achievements and the difficulties and problems of all sides and explain clearly the measures and steps for implementing the policies of the Party Central Committee? How do we unify people's understanding in connection with reality and by means of the situation education and raise everyone's revolutionary morale? How do we make the situation education popular by adopting manifold forms so that the speakers are bold and assured and the listeners feel convinced? All these deserve our consideration and improvement.

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CSO: 4005

'WEN HUI BAO' COMMENTS ON LEARNING FROM LEI FENG

OW040454 Shanghai City Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 3 Mar 81

[Report in WEN HUI BAO 4 March commentator article: "A Monument of the Civilization With a Socialist Spirit--on Further Learning Lei Feng's Spirit"]

[Text] The article says: In 1963, Comrade Mao Zedong issued the great call of "learning from Comrade Lei Feng." Other veteran proletarian revolutionaries wrote inscriptions to pithily expound the profoundity of Lei Feng's spirit. Is the communist spirit of Beijing common and great. Comrade Lei Feng used the great revolutionary theories to guide the most practical and common work, which, in turn, was used to realize the great revolutionary ideal. Lei Feng's spirit is characterized by the unity of greatness and commonness and of the revolutionary ideal and down-to-earth approach.

The article says: During the decade of turmoil, the Lin Biao and Jiang Qing counterrevolutionary cliques not only brought China's economy to the brink of collapse, but also devastated efforts to develop a civilization with a socialist spirit. At that time, Lei Feng's image was distorted and his spirit was blasphemed. The pernicious influence thus created was extremely serious, so much so that as we embarked on the new long march, it became a serious question as to whether or not Lei Feng's spirit be learned in the 1980's? Our answer is, we should not only learn it, but we should translate it into actions for implementing the party's line, principles and policies since the 3d Plenary Session of its 11th Central Committee and attend to it as an important matter in developing a civilization with a socialist spirit.

Comrade Zhou Enlai once called for "learning Comrade Lei Feng's clear-cut class stand on what to hate and what to love, his revolutionary spirit of fitting his actions to his words, his communist style of working selflessly for the public interest and his proletarian fighting will that defies personal danger." Doubtlessly, it is of tremendous immediate significance to act out Comrade Zhou Enlai's calling close connection with the characteristics of the new period.

The article says: At present, in order to consolidate and develop the political stability and unity and ensure a smooth readjustment in the economy, we should firmly implement the party's line, principles, policies and measures since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CCP Central Committee and unswervingly uphold the four basic principles. Under all circumstances, we should take the stand of the party and the people and develop Comrade Lei Feng's revolutionary spirit of fitting actions to words and of working selflessly for the public interest.

The article says: Recently Comrade Hu Yaobang urged cadres of the whole party and the whole army to foster the spirit of being willing to make self-sacrifice for the greatest interest of the people. By fully developing this spirit, one will resemble Comrade Lei Feng in acquiring the proletarian fighting will that defies personal danger and assume a posture of charging forward in correctly handling the difficulties he faces as well as the arduous tasks of the four modernizations.

In conclusion, the WEN HUI BAO commentator article says: Lei Feng's spirit, the communist spirit of being common and great, is a monument of the civilization with a socialist spirit. It is encouraging us to advance toward the ideal state of socialism and communism. A new generation of Lei Feng-type people needed for the socialist modernization is sure to emerge in the new long march.

CSO: 4005

MORE INTENSE STUDY OF BOOKS, NEWSPAPERS URGED

Shijiazhuang HEBEI RIBAO in Chinese 4 Feb 81 p 4

[Article: "Be a Little More Intense"]

[Text] In October, 1948, when the first class of the Marx and Lenin College of the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party began their studies in Lijiagoukou, Fuping County, Hebei, Comrade Liu Shaoqi made an important speech to the students, and that was more than 30 years ago. Rereading the draft of this speech today, one feels that its significance is even more important than it was 30 years ago, because the past 30 years have been a very, very long time, during which party members have not really been studying Marxism. In particular during the period in which Lin Biao and the "gang of four" were on the rampage, what people studied was a false Marxism that was edited, distorted, and fabricated by them. Thirty years ago, in answer to the question of whether or not the students and cadres should dispense with studying Marxism-Leninism, or study it less, Comrade Liu Shaoqi resolutely and decidedly replied: "Definitely not!" Today, the question of whether or not it will do not to study Marxism, or to study it less, for even more complicated reasons presents itself even more sharply before the face of each and every party member, and Comrade Liu Shaoqi's reply to this question then is also even more important now than it was.

Comrade Shaoqi said: "Some comrades consider that the number of required books is too large, and that there is no time to read them all. I consider that one must still read them all, and more intensively."

The conflict between the content of study and the amount of time available is a problem that has existed since the first class of the Marx and Lenin College. Thereafter, it existed for every class (of the party central's school), and since the students have returned to the schools, each year this conflict arises, sooner or later. Fundamentally speaking, for all people who thirst after knowledge, this conflict exists as soon as one is born, as the ancients said long ago: "My life has a limit, but knowledge has no limit." (Zhuangzi) Man's life is limited, and knowledge is unlimited, and this has determined the eternal existence of this conflict. And it is also the very existence, sooner or later, of this problem, that urges people to study more intensively.

In 1842, Marx took on the editorship of the "Rheinische Zeitung." "The work of managing a newspaper caused Marx to feel that his knowledge of politics and economics was insufficient, and he then began to study these sciences with a will." ("Selected Works of Lenin," vol 2 p 577) In the same year, Engels wrote to someone in a letter: "I have decided to give up my writing activities completely for a while, and proceed further with my studies. The reason is completely obvious. I am still young, and am also a student of philosophy through self-study. In order to enable myself to have a belief and, moreover, to defend it when necessary, what I have studied is already enough; however, for me to be able to really do this effectively, it is not enough. People will make even greater demands on me; this is because, as a 'pedlar of philosophy,' I cannot assume the right to talk about philosophy simply on the basis of my Ph.D. degree. I hope that when I write something again, and attach my name to it, that I will be able to fulfill this requirement." ("Complete Works of Marx and Engels" v 27 p 431) Both Marx and Engels, then, felt that their knowledge was insufficient, and continued their studies intensively.

In his speech, Comrade Shaoqi emphasized that during the period of study at the party school, being "more intense" also meant reading the required books, because some of the books that were required reading in the party school at that time were books that all Communist Party members, especially cadres, must read.

The intellectuals of each historical period all have some books that are required reading. At the time of the Western Han Dynasty, Dongwu Shui presented a document to the emperor Wu Di, in which he said that: "At the age of 13, I studied for three winters, and learned literature and history sufficient for my use; at 15, I studied fencing. At 16, I studied the poetry and history classics, and had chanted 220,000 words. At 19, I studied the works on military tactics by Sun and Wu, on the tools and techniques of warfare, and read another 220,000 words. Altogether, your loyal subject has certainly already read 440,000 words" ("Han Shu, biography of Dongfang Shui"). Some 440,000 characters was the quantity of books that a well-read intellectual of the time of the Western Han would have read. Each feudal dynasty thereafter "opened academic departments and selected scholars," so that the quantity of Confucian classics, history, philosophy, and belle lettres that an intellectual had to read in order to pursue academic achievement naturally became far, far more than that which existed at the time of the Western Han; nevertheless, "440,000 words" afterwards became an expression indicating the quantity of books that an intellectual is supposed to read. As late as the Qing Dynasty the poet Wu Wer had the line "He has read books, 440,000 words, but of clothing and food, not enough to keep him warm." According to statistics, the "four books and five classics" comprising the feudal canon total somewhat over 210,000 characters (the "four books" somewhat over 52,000 characters, and the "five classics about 160,000 characters).

At present, the complete works of Marx and Lenin and the complete works of Comrade Mao Zedong total approximately 50 million characters (the "Complete Works of Marx and Engels" is about 15 million characters long; the "Complete Works of Lenin" has about 25 million characters; the "Complete Works of Stalin" is about 5 million characters long; and the works of Comrade Mao Zedong about 5 million characters)--a quantity impossible for ordinary cadres to read through.

The early British materialist Bacon said: "Some books can be sampled; some books can be swallowed whole; and some few volumes should be thoroughly chewed and digested; that is to say, for some books, reading only a part of them is sufficient; some books can be read through, but it is not necessary to read them all the way through too carefully; and there are a few volumes that should be read completely, diligently, and with close attention." ("Bacon's Collected Essays" p 166; Commercial Press, 1950). The books that Bacon said should be thoroughly chewed and digested" are books that should be read completely, diligently, and with close attention, and are also the kind of books that we designate as "required reading."

After the plenary meeting of the party's seventh Central Committee, several lists of books that are "required reading for cadres" were determined. However, owing to people's being too busy with other work and, especially, owing to the repeated assaults of political movements, as far as all the cadres in the entire party are concerned, they have not read through even once the books on the "required reading for cadres" list.

The original study time stipulated for the first class of Marx and Lenin College was 1 and a half years, though afterwards the classes had to study for 2 years and, moreover, the first class did not, like each of the later classes, have to endure the interference of political movements. Nevertheless, upon completing their studies, the students still raised criticisms, saying that they had not had time to digest the books they had been required to read. At the time they completed their studies, Comrade Shaoqi replied to this question, saying that regarding the portion that had not been digested would still generate an effect of "remembering the gate-signs," meaning that for some theory or other, although one had not entered the door, one nevertheless would still remember the house-number on the "gate-sign." Then, returning to one's work post, and meeting with a certain problem, the period during which one was required to read the classical works is bound to have left a certain impression, so that one will be able to recall in which volume that problem was discussed. One can then make the connection with the actual situation, and re-read the passage to find the theory.

Books are not read in vain. In 1908, Lenin said of the period between 1905 and 1907 that "Within such a short period, such a large quantity of theoretical books has been disseminated among masses that have no knowledge at all of socialist books and have almost never come into contact with such books, that they cannot possibly be assimilated all at once. There is no wastage of the Socialist Democratic Party's books. It has sown a seed, and it is in the process of growing. It will produce flowers, and fruit, only it may not be tomorrow, or the next day, but will require a bit longer." ("Complete Works of Lenin" v 15 p 264). We read books today, and though for certain questions we may only remember the "gate-sign," in the future we will be able to enter the gate.

Reading books and "remembering the gate-signs" is the beginning of the process of assimilation. On the question of reading books and assimilating them, the ancients also said: "As for the meaning in books, there are those who, thinking about it, understand it right away; there are those who, thinking about it all day, come to understand it; there are those who think about it again the following day and come to understand it; and there are those who think about if for as long as they can

without understanding it and, after reading for 3 or 5 months, either because their understanding has increased, or because they have come to see the importance of it, or because of something they read in another book, they will suddenly understand its meaning. (See "The Delight of Reading Books"). In order to assimilate books, it is necessary to spend time.

Lenin, in his speech entitled "On the State" given at Sverd Lovsk University, said: "You must absolutely not expect to be able to be completely clear on this question just from one short speech. After hearing this first speech on this question, you should make note of those parts you do not fully understand or are not clear about, and study them over and over again, and in the future, whether in reading books, listening to lectures or in talking, continue to clarify them in your mind. I hope that we will be able to talk together again, and on that occasion we can exchange opinions on the questions you bring up, and we can determine, finally, which questions you are least clear about. I also hope that in addition to listening to lectures, you also spend some time to read at least a few of the important works of Marx and Engels. Without any doubt, you will definitely be able to find these important works in the bibliographies as well as in the list of reference books provided by your libraries for the use of students of the Soviet School and the Party School. Only at the outset there will be some who will feel afraid because the books are hard to understand. Therefore I must again remind you not to be despondent for that reason. The parts you do not understand the first time you read them, the next time you read them or, afterwards, when you study that question from some other angle, you will then be able to understand them clearly." ("Selected Works of Lenin" v 4 p 41) Not only in studying theories on the question of the state should we be this way, but we should be this way in all our theoretical study. One must not feel discouraged because one cannot understand something for a time; one must spend more time, and study the thing over and over again, and one will understand that notions of so-called "instant results" from study are a pack of lies! For cadres not to read books is a very dangerous situation. When Marx and Engels began to build the Communist Party, they pointed out in their "Communist Manifesto" that for Communist Party members, "as far as theory is concerned, their superiority over the whole mass of the proletariat lies in their understanding of the requisite conditions, course, and general outcome of the proletariat movement." If one wants to understand these things theoretically, then the regular, conscientious reading of books is the indispensable, fundamental effort required. Engels, in looking back on the "Alliance of the Righteous," the predecessor of the "League of Communists," pointed out that the Alliance of the Righteous was a "half propagandistic, half conspiratorial organization;" and they, under the influence of Wei-te-lin's [phonetic] utopian socialism, had no theoretical understanding of the requisite conditions, course, and general outcome of the proletarian movement. The main reason for their lack of understanding was that they did not read books. Engels said: "I do not believe that at that time a single member of that alliance read a book on economics." ("Selected Works of Marx and Engels" v 4 p 192) In the past, those who were engaged in the proletariat movement, and yet did not read books, and did not study the scientific theory of the conditions required for the liberation of the proletariat, were so many utopian socialists. At present, we are engaged in the building of socialism, and if we do not read books, and do not feel interested in theoretical questions, then in our work of building socialism it will be hard for us to avoid committing the error of unrealistic, idle dreaming.

The phenomenon of cadres not reading books is brought about by many different causes. One very important cause is the system of life tenure for cadre positions. If you read books you are a cadre; if you do not read books, you are still a cadre. If you read books, you are a cadre involved in theoretical work; if you do not read books, you are still a cadre engaged in theoretical work. Comrades who have this way of thinking have not considered the fact that at present if one continues not to read books, then it is impossible to become a competent cadre involved in the building of a modern socialist society. Even more dangerous are those who, relying on the fact that they already have power, simply rely on their authority to manage things, and do not manage things according to regulations. They do not need knowledge, and do not need to read books. The danger of cadres who have power but not knowledge lies not only in the problem of them not being competent. For this reason, we must definitely read books conscientiously. Cadres who are engaged in theoretical and propaganda work must all the more read books conscientiously.

In order to realize the four modernizations, and in order to adhere strictly to the four basic principles, we definitely must read books on the basic tenets of Marxism-Leninism, and we definitely must read books of specialized knowledge relating to our work; but, we are so busy with our work, and we must also read newspapers, and read articles, so what ought we to do? We can only act according to the direction of Comrade Shaoqi, and "be a little more intense"!

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BRIEFS

GUANGDONG SUN YAT-SEN ANNIVERSARY--On the morning of 12 March, people of all circles in Guangdong and Guangzhou held a ceremony at the Sun Yat-Sen Memorial Hall to commemorate the 56th anniversary of the death of Dr Sun Yat-Sen. Xiao Junying, chairman of the Guangdong Revolutionary Committee of the Chinese Kuomintang, presided over the ceremony. Also taking part in the ceremony were Yin Linping, secretary of the Guangdong Provincial CCP Committee; Ou Mengjue, Luo Ming, Huang Youmou, and Yun Guangying, vice chairmen of the Standing Committee of the Guangdong Provincial People's Congress; Luo Fanqun, deputy secretary of the Guangzhou Municipal CCP Committee; Tan Tiandu, Luo Jun, Liao Siguang, Zeng Tianjie, Guo Qiaoran, Wu Juetian, Diao Zhaofen, (Li Bojiu), (Luo Peiyuan), (Mei Yixin), (Lai Dazhao), and (Yao Huihua), responsible comrades of the provincial and municipal CPPCC committees; Zhang Boquan, (Chen Jingwen), (Li Qingyang), Xu Shengzhou, Zuo Hongtao, (Tan Wei), Sun Qieli, (Xu Liang), and (Zeng Aiyi), responsible comrades of the provincial and municipal united front departments; Liang Guang, responsible comrade of the preparatory committee to commemorate the 70 anniversary of the revolution of 1911; and Wu Zhongxi, (Xu Yanbang), Fang Shaoyi, (He Baofeng) and others of the provincial and municipal Kuomintang committees. [Guangzhou Guangdong Provincial Service in Mandarin 1120 GMT 12 Mar 81]

MINORITY VISITING GROUP--The 213-member No 2 team of a delegation formed by the (?Cadres Training Department) of the Central Institute of Nationalities left Nanjing for Shanghai today. The delegation is formed by cadres at and above the county and commune levels of 37 nationalities from 22 provinces and autonomous regions; they have studied 1 year at the Central Institute of Nationalities. During their stay in Nanjing, they were visited by responsible personnel from the Jiangsu Provincial People's Congress, the Provincial People's Government, the Provincial CPPCC Committee, the United Front Work Department of the Nanjing Municipal Party Committee, and religious organizations, including Ye Xuchao, Chen Yusheng, and (Liu Feng). [OW160444 Nanjing Jiangsu Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 9 Mar 81]

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MILITARY AND PUBLIC SECURITY

ARMY CADRES RESIST DENG'S INSTRUCTIONS

OW310536 (Clandestine) Ba Yi Radio in Mandarin to China 1400 GMT 29 Mar 81

[Text] Some leaders of the Party Central Committee and its military commission have censured the army one-sidedly or even with ulterior motives. There are indeed some problems in the army. Comrade Huang Kecheng said at a forum last October: Some cadres, especially leading cadres, have refused to implement some decisions made by the 3d and 5th plenary sessions of the 11th CCP Central Committee and have resisted a series of instructions issued by Comrade Deng Xiaoping. [Words indistinct] many army cadres have feigned compliance with the Party Central Committee's new ideas and political line or have openly opposed them. As for the new economic policy, they feel as if they have fishbones in their throats. This is because there are still remnants of the Lin Biao clique and the gang of four, and cadres who have been deeply influenced by the Lin Biao clique are engaging in factionalist activities in a new form. These cadres are a detriment to the consolidation and development of the situation of stability and unity and to the acceleration of modernization.

(?Such criticism) is very vicious. They attempt to use this as an excuse to continue to hit hard at and purge cadres and to replace all cadres at various levels who remained at their posts during the cultural revolution, especially senior cadres.

Are there political problems in the army? Of course there are. However, these problems are completely different from those described by some persons of the Party Central Committee. These problems should be understood objectively and correctly. In view of a number of serious mistakes made in industry, agriculture, military affairs, foreign trade, culture and other fields, it is not wrong for many cadres to oppose a series of principles and policies laid down by the Party Central Committee. On the contrary, those who have blindly imported foreign technology and equipment and who have blindly implemented the Party Central Committee's principles and policies have committed serious mistakes.

A large number of army cadres, especially those at the middle and higher levels, are extremely dissatisfied with the situation in which there are actually two cores of leadership in the Party Central Committee. Precisely because of the existence of two cores of leadership, some persons try by hook or by crook to strike blows at (?Marshal Ye) and take advantage of their positions and power to put their trusted followers in important positions.

It should be pointed out that the following situation now exists in various localities: Party secretaries are waiting for their dismissal, factory directors are to be elected and cadres are expecting criticism. In the army, senior officers are waiting for their dismissals, cadres are expecting criticism and fighters are waiting for their discharges.

In the past, leaders of the military commission always used the army to seize power. After consolidating their positions, they eliminated their trusted aides in the army when the latter had outlived their usefulness. They were then thrown into prison.

Cadres (?feel great sympathy for) army cadres who have been tried and sentenced and who are being investigated and interrogated. Thus, they no longer trust the leadership of the Party Central Committee and its military commission as they did in the past. It can be seen from this that the nature of political problems in the army has nothing in common with the one-sided accusations made by some persons of the Party Central Committee and its military commission who do not consider the historical background.

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MILITARY AND PUBLIC SECURITY

'OUTLINE OF PROJECT 571' PURE FABRICATION

OW021028 (Clandestine) Ba Yi Radio in Mandarin to China 1400 GMT 31 Mar 81

[Text] It has been 4 months since the verdict was announced on the so-called Lin Biao counterrevolutionary case, a case that attracted worldwide attention. However, the repercussions of this verdict among the army have not subsided, mainly because a certain person in the Party Central Committee is purging Lin Biao's former subordinates in the tens of thousands in order to monopolize and solidify his power over the army. Over 15,000 cadres are now being interrogated. Thus, the false case concocted by the gang of four is still plaguing the people. Therefore, it is necessary to prove once more with hard facts that the Lin Biao counterrevolutionary clique case, against which the "outline of project '571'" is used as the principal charge, is a big, false case full of malicious intentions. Please note the following facts:

First, if Lin Biao wanted to stage a coup, why did he not personally select his long-time comrades-in-arms and subordinates still holding power in the army as a backbone force and let them form a command for the coup, instead of allowing Lin Liguo, a young man without any battle experience, to lobby everywhere, thus risking security?

Second, the program for the coup, the "outline of project '571'," mentions air force alone throughout the text without any mention of the ground force. Everybody knows that any armed coup in any country at any time has mainly depended on the ground force. In addition, most of the elements under Lin Biao's personal influence were in the ground force. Lin Biao had experience with ground battles all his life and allegedly studied coups of all countries. Could he be so muddle headed as not to resort to use of the ground force?

Third, there is no trace whatsoever of Lin Biao's handwriting in the whole text of the "outline of project '571'" and in all that has been made public throughout the public trial of the Lin Biao counterrevolutionary clique. There was only one fragmentary piece of Lin Biao's so-called hand-written instruction, and that was not proven to be his. This is indeed the Lin Biao counterrevolutionary clique without Lin Biao!

Fourth, the whole world knows that Lin Biao was the legal successor personally selected by Chairman Mao, his successorship was specified in the party constitution at Chairman Mao's own proposal. At the time Chairman Mao's health was very poor.

Like the sun setting beyond the western hill, his condition was extremely precarious. Was it necessary for Lin Biao to take great risks to assassinate Chairman Mao? Obviously, the charge is fallacious and illogical.

Fifth, since Chairman Mao was in the palm of (?Chen Liyun), why was Chairman Mao not murdered? He was not murdered because there was no plot to murder him at all.

Sixth, if there was any plot to talk about, there was only the gang of four's plot to frame Lin Biao and other army leaders. For instance, many charges against Chairman Mao were listed in the "outline." They were obviously intended to infuriate Chairman Mao. (?When Chairman Mao mentioned an episode of making a fool of Lin Biao), the gang of four instructed their running dogs to intentionally convey this information to Lin Biao to provoke him into a fight. Then, taking Lin Biao's fight as a pretext, they eliminated Lin Biao as the legal successor in order to clear the obstacle to the gang of four's usurpation of party and state power.

These facts show that the so-called "outline of project '571'" is a pure fabrication by the gang of four, and the so-called Lin Biao counterrevolutionary clique case is a big, false case. The trial of the five former leaders of our army extremely infuriated the whole party, the whole army and the people of the whole country.

It must be pointed out here that, although our former army leaders have recited their lines on the stage of the tribunal following many years of persecution and have given their sad confessions to false charges under modernized torture, sham is sham. The whole show is full of holes after all.

Now a large-scale purge is being carried out among leading army cadres on the strength of this false case fabricated by the gang of four. This is a new big plot against the whole army. Our exposing the big, false Lin Biao case today is of tremendous significance in solving both the problems left from the past and immediate problems of major importance.

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MILITARY AND PUBLIC SECURITY

'BA YI' RAPS GENG BIAO'S APPOINTMENT AS PRC DEFENSE MINISTER

OW152312 (Clandestine) Ba Yi Radio in Mandarin to China 1400 GMT 14 Mar 81

[Text] Since Comrade Geng Biao took up the post of defense minister and officially took charge of army building, our army cadres have been talking much about his appointment. Many comrades hold that although Comrade Geng Biao commanded troops and fought battles during the war of resistance against Japan and during the war of liberation, he was mainly engaged in diplomatic work for nearly 30 years after liberation. His past experience in the civil war of "millet plus rifles" will be of little value in a modern war. These comrades pointed out that in the present world when military science and technology are advancing by leaps and bounds, the task of leading the army toward defense modernization is arduous and the responsibility is heavy.

Other comrades held that Comrade Geng Biao was deeply trusted by Chairman Mao and Lin Biao and was given a greater responsibility during the cultural revolution. He was elected member of the CCP Central Committee at the Ninth CCP Congress. Unlike Deng Xiaoping, he harbors no deep hatred toward the cultural revolution and [words indistinct] toward the cadres. Therefore, he should be able to objectively approach the question of the army's involvement in the cultural revolution and the question left from the Lin Biao incident. [Words indistinct]

Commanders and fighters of our army know from personal experience that army leaders often have a direct bearing on the army's future, its political line and its cadres' fate. In the past 2 decades and more, we have had four defense ministers and six chiefs of general staff. Every change of leadership had its impact on army cadres. In some cases, tens of thousands of commanders and fighters were attacked, persecuted and oppressed. If a military leader does not hold firmly to the principle and if the line, principles and policies governing army building change constantly [words indistinct], not only will the morale of our commanders and fighters and the initiative of our army leaders at various levels be seriously affected, but also the army's fighting capacity will be weakened.

We wish Comrade Geng Biao would proceed from the genuine interest of the party, the state and the people, and draw a lesson from our past which was paid for with blood. [Words indistinct] and would not permit a few individuals to make the PLA a tool in a power struggle and a means of suppressing dissidents.

At present over 10,000 cadres of our army are being tried [words indistinct]. These cadres acted on the instruction of Chairman Mao, Premier Zhou and their superiors. Today a certain figure of the central authorities who received some blows during the cultural revolution is venting his anger on the army. His action is 100 percent vindictive. For the sake of stability and unity in the army and for the sake of enabling commanders and fighters of the whole party to fully concentrate on modernization, such practice should stop immediately.

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DENG XIAOPING'S ATTITUDE TOWARD PLA CRITICIZED

OW200610 (Clandestine) BA YI Radio in Mandarin to China 1400 GMT 18 Mar 81

[Text] Recently Comrade Deng Xiaoping went a step further in his censure of army leaders. He is very displeased even with comrades like Xu Shiyou, Chen Xilian and Li Desheng, who came to his rescue in the past and supported his reinstatement. They and some others have become targets of his malicious slander. For example, he has made these statements: I am not too sure about this fellow Yang Chengwu; Yang Yong is hard for me to understand; Xu Shiyou is an old man with blind beliefs.

It goes without saying that the Lin-Huang incident was a case of injustice and frameups created and blown out of proportion during the period of the gang of four. But after the downfall of the gang of four, no action was taken to examine, distinguish and redress the cases of (?fabricated) criminal charges. Instead, the cases have been used as excuses for a purge against the army's cadres on an unprecedentedly large scale.

The Lin-Huang case should be, in reason, brought to a temporary close now that the former principal leaders of our army have been convicted. However, Deng Xiaoping still maintains to this date that, among quite a few cadres in the army, (?cadres of the fourth field army for instance), the question of sentimental attachment to Lin Biao and his cohorts has not been completely resolved. A party rectification campaign will be started in the latter half of the year, during which time a clear investigation into the problems of these people will be needed. They should be asked to leave the army even if they will be exempted from answering to their responsibilities according to law.

Ironically, up to last week Comrade Deng Xiaoping was still saying that people should not get forever entangled in matters of the past and that they should not insist on pinning down any individual's responsibility. However, his attitude toward army cadres, and toward the army as a whole, is just the opposite. This gives others the impression that what he means by the "two should not's" mentioned above is mainly that people should not take such an attitude toward Deng himself. If this is true, he obviously is violating the principle that everyone is equal before the truth.

Today we would also like to discuss a few historical problems of Deng Xiaoping. But first it should be made clear that we are not doing this to give an eye for an eye and a tooth for a tooth. No, what we want to do is to use his own spear against his own shield.

At the 1959 Lushan conference, Comrades Liu Shaoqi, Deng Xiaoping, Peng Dehuai, Zhang Wentian and Zhou Xiaozhou first decided, after studying among themselves, to submit an investigation report summing up such rash policies as the one on the people's commune, which were pursued by the party at the time. But when the conference got underway, Comrade Deng Xiaoping had already left Lushan under the pretext of rheumatism in his legs. We all know what happened later to Peng Dehuai, Huang Kecheng, Zhang Wentian, Zhou Xiaozhou and many others.

After Chairman Mao launched the cultural revolution, which was targeted at the so-called bourgeois headquarters of Liu Shaoqi and Deng Xiaoping, Liu Shaoqi made a self-criticism in which all he wrote about were the specific problems that only concerned himself, and there was not a single word in it that implicated Comrade Deng Xiaoping. However, Comrade Deng Xiaoping, (who did not personally make such a self-criticism), dumped all serious betrayals of Mao Zedong's line on Liu Shaoqi, describing himself as one who was only implementing the revisionist line pushed by Liu Shaoqi. In addition, he also made a great deal of written statements to laud and flatter Lin Biao by saying: I will earnestly learn from Comrade Lin Biao and from his example in holding high the great red banner of Mao Zedong thought. He further promised: I am determined to learn from Comrade Lin Biao from now on, as this is the only way for me to correct my mistakes.

After the downfall of the gang of four, Comrade Deng Xiaoping, who was permitted to keep his party membership, twice wrote Chairman Hua Guofeng to say that he had no ambitions except to come out to work and offer his full support for the wise leader Chairman Hua Guofeng. In his speech at the 11th CCP National Congress, he supported Chairman Hua's political report, referred to the latter as the wise leader and called on the whole party, the whole army and the people of the whole country to rally still more closely round the Party Central Committee headed by Chairman Hua. It is clear to us all what attitude Comrade Deng Xiaoping took toward Chairman Hua and the others after he took over the leadership power of the party, government and army.

We hope that Deng Xiaoping and the other comrades will be objective and act in the manner of seeking truth from facts in handling historical problems--particularly those concerning army cadres, involvement in the so-called Lin Biao incident, and the army's role in the cultural revolution--as well as the complicated problems now in the army.

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MILITARY AND PUBLIC SECURITY

BRIEFS

GUANGXI PUBLIC SECURITY RALLY--On 16 March, the Guangxi Public Security Department, the Guilin Prefectural Administrative Office and the Guilin Municipal People's Government held a joint rally to commend and award those who tracked down bank robbers and thieves who stole weapons and ammunition from militia. Taking part in the rally were 1,300 people including Liang Chengye and Shi Qingsheng, vice chairmen of the Guangxi Regional People's Government. (Li Bicheng), deputy director of the Regional Public Security Department, read the decision of the Regional Public Security Department on citing 31 personnel who tracked down the criminals. Shi Qingsheng and others expressed their warm congratulations to those commended. Shi Qingsheng also gave a speech, urging the public security personnel to serve the people still better. [Nanning Guangxi Regional Service in Mandarin 1130 GMT 16 Mar 81]

GUANGXI PUBLIC SECURITY CONFERENCE--From 3 to 13 March, the Guangxi Regional Public Security Department held a conference in Nanning on political work and management training for the people's armed border police units to study how to strengthen political and ideological work and do a good job of management and training, so as to build the people's armed border police units into a border public security defense unit with strong fighting strength and a high degree of socialist spiritual civilization. Shi Qingsheng, vice chairman of the Regional People's Government and director of the Regional Public Security Department, gave a speech at the conference. (Pei Yanta), deputy director of the Regional Public Security Department, made a report on work done in 1980 and tasks for 1981. The participants pointed out that it is necessary to unswervingly implement the line, principles and policies of the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CCP Central Committee, educate the cadres and policemen on the border situation, learn from Lei Feng and do a good job of management training. [Nanning Guangxi Regional Service in Mandarin 1130 GMT 17 Mar 81]

NANCHANG INFANTRY SCHOOL--A "soldier's oath taking" ceremony was held at the Nanchang Infantry School on 19 March. School political commissar (Dong Chao) led the over 2,000 students, instructors and office cadres and fighters to take the oath. School commandant (Wang Linde) spoke on the significance of the oath and called on everyone to abide by it. A representative of those students who took part in the self-defensive counterattack against Vietnam expressed determination on behalf of all students to use the oath to guide their words and deeds, carry forward revolutionary heroism and act as faithful fighters for the party and people and true defenders of the four modernizations. [Nanchang Jiangxi Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 20 Mar 81]

JINAN PLA UNITS--Leading comrades of the Jinan PLA units along with some 3,300 soldiers met on 18 March at the square near the barracks to attend a soldiers oath-taking rally. All soldiers pledged to serve the people wholeheartedly and to try to be Lei Feng-styled revolutionary soldiers. The rally was presided over by (Li Hongyun), chairman of the political department of the Jinan PLA units. The oath-taking ceremony was officiated by Xiong Zuofang, deputy commander of the Jinan PLA units. (Quyang Ping), deputy political commissar of the Jinan PLA units, addressed the rally. [SK190639 Jinan Shandong Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 18 Mar 81]

CSO: 4005

YOUTHS URGED TO LEARN SCIENCE, TECHNOLOGY, REJECT DECADENT LIFE

Beijing BEIJING RIBAO in Chinese 6 Feb 81 p 3

[Article by Liu Shucai [0491 2579 2088]: "Filled With Difficulty, But Even More Filled with Hope"]

[Text] This generation of young people has lived a life filled with twists and turns. They were mostly born in the "leap forward" era or at a difficult time but grew up through the 10 years of turmoil. Many have wasted their precious months and years which should otherwise have been devoted to learning and acquiring knowledge. Under such circumstances, the youths will invariably think and view things in a divided way. In a race against the turbulent currents, the majority of them have worked with one heart and one mind and have plunged into the heat of the struggle for the development of the four modernizations while a minority who have taken a biased view of society is lingering at crossroads, taking a pessimistic or even cynical attitude toward life. How to give these youths sincere love and warm-hearted help and how to discuss with them and help them understand our society filled with contradictions, difficulties and countless opportunities are the responsibility of our society as a whole.

From a historical point of view, we must be aware not only of the heavy burdens we have inherited from history but also of the foundation laid by the party and people for the revolution. Ours is a populous and economically weak country filled with pernicious vestiges of feudalism, heavily dominated by petty bourgeois ideas. The small producer mentality is strong. We have also just suffered an earthquake-like disaster that lasted 10 years. This is the state of our republic we must face in developing the four modernizations. Obviously, our historical burden is extremely heavy. At present, many youths are looking forward to fulfilling the four modernizations with a sense of unusual urgency, always complaining that progress in this field is too slow; they also feel perplexed by the fact that even Marxists cannot avoid making such mistakes as the "one-man rule" and the "patriarchical system." An important reason that has caused this feeling is that the baggage we have inherited from history has not been weighed in a sufficiently careful way. As a matter of fact, no one can reject historical legacy, no matter whether it is good or bad. Ours is an ancient country with a history of feudal society that dates back 2,000 years. The hope that its picture can be thoroughly changed in 3 or 4 years as a result of a movement either in the form of the political and economic reform or in the form of a drive for progress in the ideological and cultural fields is but a pipe dream. Facing up to reality means a confrontation with the situation left to us by history. During the past 20 years, the people have run away from this reality and they have

paid a very high price for "leftist" slogans divorced from reality. Apart from correctly summing up this experience and lesson, the Third Plenary Session of the 11th Party Central Committee adopted a correct line calling on the people throughout the country to mount a long-term and tenacious struggle to change the outlook of poverty and backwardness in our country.

History always keeps its wheel rumbling ahead. During the past 30 years or more, millions upon millions of people under the leadership of the party have waged a protracted struggle in defiance of hardships to accumulate a wealth of several 100 billion yuan in fixed assets owned by the state and collectives, and to build a production network capable of turning out 30 million tons of steel and over 660 billion jin of grains a year, thus laying a remarkable material foundation for the four modernizations program. This foundation cost countless martyrs lives and blood. But we have heard some ignorant members of the younger generation always complaining that the wealth left by their predecessors is insufficient. When we face up to reality, we must take a careful look at the excellent historical undertaking started by our predecessors. When we pay tribute to history, we must value what has been created by millions upon millions of people during the past half century and the foundation that has been laid for the development of the four modernizations. We must also always remember that that foundation was cemented with blood and tears as well as hopes of our ancestors. Only in this way can we strengthen our sense of responsibility for history, and inspire ourselves to press forward with the vigorous struggle for use of the four modernizations.

Internationally, we must be aware not only of the fact that our country is lagging behind others in many fields but also of the tremendous favorable conditions and potential that will march our country on the way to prosperity.

This generation of young people is lucky as members of an open society. Films and television have been instrumental in frequently introducing us to America's industry, Canada's agriculture and Japan's industrial management, and in broadening our vision of the world. But this has also painfully awakened us to the fact that we are trailing far behind the developed countries in the economic development, the levels of the people's consumption, and many other fields. While facing up to this reality, we cannot continue to complain about our inadequacy in the race or this great task. We must lose no time catching up with a sense of urgency, and must humbly learn everything that is good from foreign countries. Science and technology are the common wealth of mankind while the concepts of "competition" and "joint venture" are methods not patented by any single nation. We can learn or borrow these things including certain forms of democracy and the legal system from foreign countries. But we should never artificially stamp anything with the brand of the bourgeoisie so as to irresponsibly deny its value. Nor should we indiscriminately accept everything including thore decadent culture and art and rotten ways of life.

Knowledge on difference results from comparision. As a result of comparision with foreign countries, we have become more convinced than ever that our socialist motherland enjoys tremendous advantages. A comparision in politics indicates that we have eliminated the system of the exploitation and oppression of man by man. Although in some cases, special privileges can lead to greater embezzlement than capital in our country, they have increasingly been opposed, and can be neither inherited in feudal fashion, nor passed on like a capital to succeeding generations. Doesn't this reflect the superiority of our socialist political system? A comparision in economics

shows that during the first 8 years after the founding of new China, the average per-capita income rose by 18 percent, a high speed surpassing Japan's growth rate for the postwar rehabilitation period. Doesn't this prove that socialism can develop faster than capitalism in terms of economic construction? A comparision in terms of moral conduct reminds us that the Yanan workstyle, the spirit of Lei Feng and the noble quality of Premier Zhou have been praised by international friends. Aren't such valuable things worthy of being promoted and widely publicized? In recent years, our scholars have been on the lecture tour of foreign countries and have been warmly welcomed, indicating that the Chinese people are intellectually comparable to the foreigners. Our country is rich in water resources, and coal reserves, and has huge energy potential. We also have a centuries-old history and culture. In short, our Chinese nation has many things to be proud of, and our socialist system has tremendous advantages. True, over the past century, we have been lagging behind others in certain fields. But we have national self-respect, self-confidence, the pioneering spirit of hard struggle and the ability to overcome backwardness. By persisting in taking our own road, we can certainly make a contribution in enhancing human progress in a way that will measure up to a nation of 900 million people.

An observation of the domestic situation will also help us to see the large cumulative defects in our political and economic system that reverse trends in our social atmosphere still exist, note that the readjustment and reform are underway and the healthy spirit is prevailing.

Youths concerned with the destiny of their country have been disheartened by some incredible problems. How could an import of nearly 10 billion yuan worth of equipment be decided without "conducting a study of its feasibility"? How could the instance of waste worth several million yuan go unnoticed for years? Furthermore, when the "wind whipped up by soldiers" just stopped, and when the "wind from the back door" was not over, how can the people stir up the "wind that blows many people abroad?" "Oh, we had better close our eyes to it, enjoying the light music. Otherwise the gas that bottled up in our stomach would explode." This is the sentiment that exists in some youths.

To be honest, it is unfair to blame youths alone. It is good to see them raise such problems, problems which also deeply bother the people of the older generation who have devoted several decades to the revolution.

Yet, it is also wrong if the youths note merely the dark side of society. Our country is now in a climate resembling the early spring weather. Although it is still cold and chilly, fresh green is sprouting, returning the spring to the world. Please be aware that the deputies to the Fifth National People's Congress have solemnly questioned the departments concerned about the problems of concern to the masses; responsible persons involved in the Bohai no 2 incident have been punished according to the provisions of party discipline and state law; the misdeeds of the former principal responsible persons of Xiyang County have been exposed one after another; Fan Xiongxiong [5400 3574 3574] has been commended by party newspapers for his noble quality. "The Guiding Principles for the Inner-Party Political Life" is being implemented, the party's excellent tradition is being restored and the unhealthy trend is being reversed. Therefore, we must see that there is a bright side of society and that it is growing. I agree with this graphic assertion that we must view society in a triple dimmensional way; we must note not only the dark side but also

the bright feature of society as well. Otherwise, people will see only broad roads everywhere but overlook pitfalls, or see only cliffs in all four directions, finding themselves unable to move a single step forward or so bitter that they don't want to continue living. Today, the readjustment of the economy has begun, and the system of leadership is being gradually reformed in our motherland. The effort to eliminate the old and bring forth the new is a difficult task. But the desire to build China into a socialist modern power with high levels of democracy and civilization is a historical current that no force can resist. Young comrades, let us take a giant step forward to the cadence of our time.

9574
CSO: 4005

YUNNAN SYMPOSIUM URGES STRENGTHENING OF STUDENTS' IDEOLOGY

Kunming YUNNAN RIBAO in Chinese 22 Jan 81 p 1

[Article: "Yunnan Party Committee Is Urged To Concentrate Its Effort on Strengthening the Students' Ideological and Political Work"]

[Text] The Science and Education Department of the Yunnan party committee and the provincial Department of Education called a meeting of institutions of higher learning 5 to 15 January to discuss the strengthening of ideological-political work for students and the specific means to promote the full moral, intellectual and physical development of the students. It was stressed at the meeting that the party committees at institutions of higher learning should fully appreciate the importance and purpose of such work and that they should devote a large part of their time and energy to devising positive measures to strengthen their work in that area.

After studying the analyzing the situation regarding the ideology of students in institutions of higher learning, those attending the meeting were agreed that since the third plenum of the Central Committee, there has been a continual heightening of political consciousness on the part of the students as a result of the strict implementation of the party's educational policy by the various institutions of higher learning, that an overwhelming majority of the students uphold the leadership of the party, that they are concerned about the welfare and future of their country, and that they are tireless in seeking cultural and scientific knowledge. It was also agreed, however, that certain ideological problems continue to exist among some students. Some of them, for instance, have rather hazy ideas regarding the importance of adhering strictly to the four basic principles and some misconceptions as regards the relationship between being Red and being expert, democracy and centralization, freedom and discipline, and individualism and collectivism. Although these problems are not indicative of the basic nature and mainstream of thought among the student, nevertheless they merit our serious attention. It is incumbent upon the party committees at various levels, through the strengthening of ideological-political work, to insure that the students unwaveringly adopt the correct political positions and direct their political activism toward learning diligently to implement the four modernizations so that they may develop into truly idealistic, moral, intellectual and physically energetic persons. The part committees should put ideological-political work at the top of their agenda and devote a major portion of their time and energy to the task. They should harness and make use

of the power potential of the party youth corps, labor unions and student organizations and motivate the teachers not only to teach specific subjects but also to teach the students how to become useful persons and enlist their cooperation in a joint effort to upgrade ideological-political work in institutions of higher learning. At the present time, students should be educated along the following lines:

1. Students should systematically be taught Marxism-Leninism and the basic principles of the thoughts of Mao Zedong. They should learn to master the methodology of science and to adopt the attitude, viewpoint and method of Marxism in their assessment and handling of problems.

2. Students should be taught to adhere strictly to the four basic principles, the rules of discipline and the legal system so that they may correctly grasp the relationship between ideological emancipation and adherence to the four basic principles. They should be taught to uphold the position, organization and discipline of the party as well as the legal system and to promote security and unity by making a conscious effort to implement the four basic principles

3. Students should be taught revolutionary ideals and philosophy of life so that they may be imbued with long-term revolutionary ideals in waging their struggle for the socialist and communist cause.

4. Students should be taught current developments as well as the party line, principles and policies so that, with a correct understanding of the existing political and economic situation, they may achieve a unity of thought and greater faith in themselves.

5. Students should be taught the revolutionary tradition and the nature and moral aspect of communism. They should be trained to struggle against great odds, to support collectivism, to be of service to others, to observe discipline and to cultivate such good habits as courtesy.

It was pointed out at the meeting that ideological-political work in institutions of higher learning should be adapted to the characteristics of the youths, that the work should be centered around the three goods (good health, good study and good work) and that it should be merged with classroom instruction. Solid work should be done to heighten the awareness of students regarding the aim, attitude and discipline of education. Problems raised by students should be faced squarely and channeled in the right direction. Efforts should be made to correctly understand the students' way of thinking and to take timely action to solve problems before they come to a head. Misunderstandings and even misconceptions should be dealt with in an evenhanded manner. They should be jointly discussed so that an understanding may be achieved. When disagreement arises, leadership should be exercised in a forthright manner so that the debate may be channeled in the right direction. While simplistic and crude methods should be avoided, those who are engaged in ideological-political work should learn to overcome their fear of criticizing ill-guided points of view and to avoid adopting a negative attitude of skirting the issues or allowing them to run their natural course. They should give judicious guidance to the students and channel their thinking in the proper direction. They should set a personal example,

face the issues squarely and even take the proper disciplinary action whenever it is called for.

It was pointed out at the meeting that in order to strengthen ideological-political work for the students, it is necessary to produce a contingent of reliable political workers who are both Red and expert and to set up a training program for them so that a positive attitude may be developed to the full.

It was specifically emphasized at the meeting that it is vitally important to show an interest in the lives of the students and to give the students meaningful assistance in the solution of their problems so that a favorable environment may be created for their education and livelihood. The schools should make it a practice to help to solve the students' problems and to give sympathetic support to their legitimate demands. Problems which are amenable to solution should be dealt with promptly. As for problems which cannot be solved right away, positive efforts should be made to bring about conditions which would lead to their eventual solution. As regards problems for which there are no solutions, the reasons should be clearly explained to the students. At the meeting, there was also an exchange of views among those comrades responsible for student activities in the institutions of higher learning on ways and means to improve the management of student activities, and some useful suggestions were made.

The meeting also delved into the problem of strengthening school administration and improving the quality and quanitity of teaching. The various institutions of higher learning were exhorted to strengthen their administration, to revive and to set up certain necessary systems, to activate the positive attitude of the teachers, to continue to upgrade their training and efficiency, and to improve step by step the conditions contributing to better education.

9621
CSO: 4005

SOCIOLOGICAL, EDUCATION AND CULTURE

YUNNAN AUTONOMOUS PREFECTURE NATIONAL [illegible] EDUCATION IMPROVED

Honghe Hani Yi

Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 31 Jan 81 p 3

[Report by Li Changsheng [2621 7022 3932]: "Honghe Hani Yi Autonomous Prefecture Adopts 10 Measures to Strengthen Minority Education at the Border Area"]

[Text] Honghe Hani Yi Autonomous Prefecture of the Yunnan province, which is situated in the Ailau mountain area in the southwestern frontier of our country, has the most concentrated population of Hani people. In addition, there are also Yi, Miao, Yao, Zhuang, Tai, Hui, and Han nationalities and Kucung people. Half of the population of 3.10 million in the prefecture are of minority nationalities.

In order to score achievement in nationality education, the autonomous prefecture has adopted 10 measures in the last 2 years.

1. By stages and in groups locally hired teachers who meet the standard of review of cultural affairs will become state hired teachers. Some 3,000 locally hired teachers in the five border counties of Jinping, Luchun, Hekou, Yuanyang, Honghe which are populated by minority nationalities have become state hired teachers. At present, the percentage of locally hired teachers in the prefecture is only 35 percent of the total number of teachers.

2. From 1979, some 15,000 students in 13 communes along the border have been given free education and subsidy for living allowance. The level of assistance was also raised for students of Miao, Yao and Kucung people in these areas.

3. In the five border counties and Pinbian Miao autonomous county, eight boarding middle schools and 15 boarding elementary schools were reopened and renovated. Three key middle schools have boarding nationality classes. Room and board are basically provided to all nationality students in middle school and higher grades of elementary schools.

4. Thirteen additional middle schools were established in border nationality areas and mountainous areas in the interior. With the abolition of middle school classes attached to elementary schools in those areas, the adjustment enables 300 teachers in the five border districts to boost their ranks in the elementary schools.

5. A group of "volunteers" who have a relatively high level of culture and knowledge as well as in good health are recruited from towns in the interior to teach in the border nationality areas. These teachers are mostly assigned to full-time elementary schools in the communes and in the production brigades.

6. Middle and elementary schools in border nationality areas are gradually changing to the 6-year system. At present, 40 percent of the schools have undergone this change. At the same time, some elementary schools with better conditions also have pre-school classes.

7. Starting from the reality of border nationality areas, full-day, half-day, morning, noon and evening classes are designed to enable children to attend school without ignoring production. At present, five border districts have had 1,100 various kinds of simplified elementary schools which offer education to 30 percent of the pupils. Some 84.6 percent of school-age children in the prefecture are now attending school.

8. In the recent 2 years, preferential treatment has been given to nationality students in the entrance examination to high schools and vocational middle schools. Nationality students enrolled in high schools and vocational middle schools have thus increased. For example, in the normal school of the autonomous prefecture, nationality students now account for 58 percent of the total number of students.

9. Schools for improving nationality teachers and commune offices for assisting teachers established in the five border counties are actively training nationality teachers and helping them to improve their cultural level and teaching ability.

10. In 1979, a special fund of 1 million yuan was allocated from local revenue by the party committee in the prefecture and local counties (municipalities) to help nationality areas develop educational projects. The party committee of Jinping, Luchun counties also made an outlay from the development fund subsidized by the state to improve middle and elementary schools.

These measures are supported and welcomed by the masses of nationalities. They exclaimed that if the party and the government put such emphasis on the educational work of the nationalities, there is great hope for the construction of four modernization in the border areas.

Chuxiong Yi

Beijing GUANGMING RIBAO in Chinese 8 Feb 81 p 1

[Report by Mei Zhani [2734 6124 4135] and Ji Zi [1323 1311]: "Chuxiong Yi Nationality Prefecture Government Adopts Six Measures to Support Educational Projects"]

[Text] Chuxiong Yi nationality prefecture government in Yunnan Province recently decided to adopt six measures to give positive support to education projects in 33 communes and 638 brigades.

1. From this year, all the pupils enrolled in elementary schools are exempted from tuition and book fees. There will be 100,000 students enjoying this privilege.

2. Every commune and brigade will guarantee basic ration for locally hired teachers and students in school.

3. In the next few years, those teachers coming from towns, flatlands and other places will be entitled to two visits home and their travel expenses will be borne by the state.

4. Teachers coming from towns, flatland and other places will be rotated every 3 years, but they are encouraged to settle locally.

5. College graduates who are assigned to those areas to be teachers will forego the probational period and will be paid full salary from the day they report to work.

6. Special funds will be allocated to repair school houses and to improve teaching conditions.

These measures outlined above are decided upon in the meeting for promoting elementary school education recently held by the government of the autonomous prefecture.

9507
CSO: 4005

MINORITY EDUCATION IN SHANDONG IMPROVING

Jinan DAZHONG RIBAO in Chinese 30 Jan 81 p 1

[News report by Ding Lechun [0002 2867 2504]: "Carry Out Nationality Policy, Strengthen National Unity, Continuous Development of Minority Education in Shandong Province"]

[Text] There has been a great development in nationality educational projects in our province by the resolute implementation of our party's nationality policy. According to statistics at the end of 1980, students of minority nationality throughout the province enrolled in higher, middle and elementary schools numbered close to 59,550; teachers and staff numbered 3,467, among whom 2,750 were teaching faculty.

After the smashing of the "gang of four," the party's nationality policy has been further implemented and carried out. In carrying out the nationality policy, local areas laid heavy emphasis on nationality education and adopted effective measures to promote the development of nationality educational projects. Zaozhuang municipality restored the original name of Dongfeng Elementary School as the Moslem Elementary School. With the leadership strengthened, the quality of education is continuously rising. The Jinnan Moslem school of the Zibuo municipality which has been designated a key school of Linzi area with improved faculty, ranked third in the overall review of the area.

In order to improve the quality of nationality education, local areas also strengthened the building and training of nationality teachers. At present, there are more than 2,750 teachers of minority nationalities, representing a six-fold increase since the liberation. Moslem principals were appointed to three Moslem middle and elementary schools of the Jinling commune in the Linzi area and 37 teaching positions at the Sinan Moslem school are now completely assigned to Moslem teachers. All of the teachers of minority nationalities at the nationality schools in Tai'an county have greatly improved their teaching ability by participating in spare-time study at middle and normal college level.

At present, in accordance with the characteristics and differences of nationalities, local areas in the province are making plans to improve the educational conditions and to strengthen the training of cadres and teachers for nationality education, to raise the cultural level of nationalities, and at the same time to make universities and middle schools grant special consideration to applicants of minority nationality.

9507
CSO: 4005

EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS NAME OUTSTANDING CADRES FOR 1980

Beijing GUANGMING RIABO in Chinese 24 Feb 81 p 1

[Text] During the past year, 400 out of some 600 institutions of higher learning throughout the country have selected over 1,000 outstanding young cadres to serve as reserves for filling leadership positions in the schools.

These cadres were jointly selected by the masses and those in leadership positions. In order to collect a wide range of public opinion, many schools conducted opinion polls. Some units called discussion meetings or interviewed members of the public who had good understanding of the subject. For the purpose of garnering a wide spectrum of public opinion, the party committees and those responsible for school administration called mass meetings, consulted cadres on higher levels, or made further studies of the question prior to making preliminary decisions.

These cadres, averaging between 35 and 55 of age, are ideologically correct, have a certain organization and leadership ability, are proper in their work style, and have a solid foundation among the masses as well as executive ability. Eighty-seven percent have a cultural level above that of college. Forty-four percent of those selected were lecturers, associate professors and professors. A certain ratio consisted of people not party members, of women and of comrades representing the minorities.

This contingent of cadres are presently undergoing a period of training while holding middle level leadership positions in the schools. When they have proved themselves ready to assume their responsibility, they will be given leadership positions in the schools. A number of them have already been given leadership positions as a result of voting by party representatives and members of the public.

9621
CSO: 4005

SOCIOLOGICAL, EDUCATION AND CULTURE

INTENSIFIED IDEOLOGICAL TRAINING URGED FOR COLLEGE STUDENTS

Beijing GUANGMING RIABO in Chinese 24 Feb 81 p 1

[XINHUA NEWS AGENCY, 23 Feb, Shanghai: "Symposium Is Held in Shanghai To Discuss Intensification of Ideological/Political Training for Students in Institutions of Higher Learning"]

[Text] How hhould institutions of higher learning go about their work of intensifying ideological/political training for students and of going all out in promoting their moral, intellectual and physical development so that they may turn out to be both Red and expert in the field of reconstruction? A symposium was recently convened by the people's government in Shanghai to discuss in depth the central topic relating to the ideological/political work to be done in institutions of higher learning.

Among the participants in the symposium were the responsible administrative, party and corps cadres in the various institutions of higher learning in Shanghai. After earnestly analyzing the ideological climate among college students at the present time they were agreed that this generation of college students who grew up during the 10-year period of turbulence are in the main set on the right course. The vast majority of them are dedicated to learning, adept in thinking out problems, supportive of the four modernizations, and are aware of the importance of stability and unity. That is not to say, however, that there are no problems. Some students, for instance, are lacking in unquestioning faith in the area of politics. Others are lacking in long-term ideals and a high sense of morals. A few of them even show a tendency toward extreme individualism and anarchism. In analyzing the causes contributint to these problems, the participants were agreed that insofar as schools are concerned the main cause is the lack of a sense of urgency in carrying on ideological/political work or the use of wrong methods in going about such work. It was the consensus of the gathering that ot develop the qualified talents required to promote the socialist cause, top priority must be given to ideological/political work in institutions of higher learning, that party committees in the schools must direct their major efforts to ideological/political work, that they must develop to the full the potential of the party, corps and student organizations at the various levels and that the entire teaching staffs must be made aware of the need to upgrade their ideological/political work for the students.

9621
CSO: 4005

FIRST GRADUATE STUDENTS DUE TO COMPLETE 2-YEAR COURSE

Beijing ZHONGGUO XINWEN in Chinese 30 Jan 81 p 7

[Text] The first group of 2,073 graduate students are about to complete their 2-year course following the revival of the higher examination system in 1978, when several thousand graduates were accepted as graduate students.

Among these graduate students, 1,934 are undergoing training in institutions of higher learning and 139 in scientific and research institutions; 1,331 are students in engineering, 335 in physics, 159 in medicine and public health, 103 in art, 56 in normal education, 56 in foreign languages, 32 in arts and 1 in agriculture.

The vast majority of these graduate students graduated from various colleges and technical schools in the early 1960's. Their average age is around 35. Many of them are from Qinghai, Ningxia, Guangxi and Guizhou. For the past 2 years, they have made good use of their time and have not spared themselves in their pursuit of knowledge. They have not only acquired a solid foundation academically, but have also been given comprehensive training in practical work and taught special skills in their particular fields. Not a few of them have achieved outstanding results in their scientific research.

While some of the graduate students will continue their doctorate studies, some 70 percent will be assigned to work in institutions of higher learning and scientific and technical institutions.

9621
CSO: 4005

SCHOOLS OFFER TRAINING TO CADRES, WORKERS FOR XIZANG

Beijing GUANGMING RIBAO in Chinese 23 Jan 81 p 1

[Text] According to a dispatch from XINHUA NEWS AGENCY in Lhasa, over 30 colleges and technical institutions as well as junior vocational schools throughout the country are offering training to cadres and professional workers for Xizang. They include the Central Nationalities Institute, the Central Political and Law School for Cadres, agricultural colleges in Shaanxi and Sichuan, normal schools in Shanghai and Jiangsu, financial and economic institutes in Jiangxi and Hubei, medical colleges in Liaoning and Heilongjiang, and banking, public health and agricultural institutes in various areas.

Over 3,000 cadres and professional personnel are being graduated from such institutions and are being assigned to Xizang. After several years of training in China proper, over 1,000 medical workers have achieved a much higher level of proficiency.

9621
CSO: 4005

UNAUTHORIZED DISPOSAL OF RELICS

OW230953 Beijing Xinhua Domestic Service in Chinese 0237 GMT 23 Mar 81

[XINHUA reporter Zhu Shuxin's letter: "It is Necessary to Ban the Unauthorized Handling and Selling of Excavated Cultural Relics"]

[Excerpts] Beijing, 23 Mar (XINHUA)--This reporter has learned from the Beijing Municipal Cultural Relics' Bureau that over 10 cases of stealing and unauthorized handling and selling of excavated cultural relics occurred in the city in a period of only just over 2 months between October and December 1980. Such illegal incidents have continued since the start of 1981. Up to now, 8 relatively serious cases have been discovered, 7 of them occurring at 14 Qing Dynasty tombs and another at an ancient storage cellar.

These tombs and the cellar were discovered in the course of capital construction or during ploughing, and many valuable historical and cultural relics and gold and jewelled household utensils were found. The relevant units and those taking part in construction work have neither reported them promptly to the relics' departments nor conscientiously protected the excavated sites, but have acted wrongly. Some units have privately gathered and sold excavated relics and distributed the money from the sale; certain construction personnel have taken relics and sold them privately; others have stolen relics, refusing to turn them over to upper-level units after enquiries, and secretly stored the relics or transferred them to another place; still others even have sold the relics to speculators, thus engaging in the black market.

Resolutely banning the continuing occurrence of such incidents, the comrades of the Municipal Cultural Relics' Bureau pointed out: It is necessary to clarify once again and resolutely implement the relevant state policies and decrees on the protection of cultural relics.

The public security departments at all levels should actively help the cultural relics' administrative departments at all levels to ban unauthorized handling, stealing and selling of excavated relics, and should conscientiously investigate and seriously deal with such illegal activities. The comrades of the cultural relics' administrative departments at all levels should strengthen their sense of responsibility and work hard to protect and care for cultural relics actively and conscientiously and on their own initiative.

CSO: 4005

PAINTING EXHIBITION OF NEW FOURTH ARMY OPENS IN BEIJING

OW211220 Beijing XINHUA in English 1208 GMT 21 Mar 81

[Text] Beijing, 21 Mar (XINHUA)--An exhibition of 130 paintings by a group of painters who travelled more than 3,000 miles along the route of the New Fourth Army during the anti-Japanese war (1937-1945) opens today in the Palace Museum.

The painters are mainly from Zhenjiang in Jiangsu Province, an old famous battlefield. The exhibition also includes works of former New Fourth Army artists.

A communist-led troop organised in 1937, the New Fourth Army consisted of guerrilla forces in eight provinces south of the Yangtze River and fought under the command of Ye Ting. Among its heroic leaders were Chen Yi and Liu Shaoqi.

Done in Chinese ink and wash, the paintings present the landscapes of Mt Luo Xiao where the army built its base, the town of Yansi where guerrillas from eight provinces formed the army in 1937, the Qingyi River where Zhou Enlai once transmitted the party's instruction from a raft, the site of the Weigang battle which won the early fame for the army, and the No 5 division of the Chinese People's Anti-Japanese Military and Political College where Liu Shaoqi once taught.

The Zhenjiang painters in 1977 and 1980 travelled through more than 30 cities and towns of Jiangsu, Zhejiang, Anhui and Jiangxi provinces visiting the sites of the army's activities and made 1,000 sketches.

Liu Pu, sponsor of the exhibition and chairman of the art and literary circles of Zhenjiang described the exhibition as an "exploration into the use of traditional Chinese landscape painting to express revolutionary ideas."

The exhibition has been displayed in Nanjing and Zhenjiang, and has brought pleased reactions. Xu Tianmin, vice chairman of the Jiangsu Provincial Artists' Association said, "The painters adopted a serious attitude trying to give a sense of beauty and truth."

Four hundred revolutionary veterans of the New Fourth Army have visited the exhibition. They lingered long before the paintings.

CSO: 4020

UNIVERSITY STUDENT THEATRICAL FESTIVAL OPENS IN BEIJING

OW251433 Beijing XINHUA in English 1241 GMT 25 Mar 81

[Text] Beijing, 25 Mar (XINHUA)--About 56 universities and colleges will participate in a students theatrical festival, which started today and will continue through the end of April.

The festival will acquaint the audience with student life at Chinese universities and colleges, the new morality and creative abilities as reflected in the theater, a spokeswoman said.

The festival will be conducted in three rounds. The first round will be held in the auditoriums of nine universities. More than 200 works are to be performed and the best ones selected for the second round, which will be held at the Beijing Workers' Club. The best performances from the second round will participate in the third round.

There are 81 universities and colleges in Beijing, including 35 branch schools.

The spokeswoman from the festival office said that the purpose of holding such a theatrical festival is to promote theatrical activities in universities and colleges and to enrich the school life so that the students will develop morally, intellectually and physically.

She said that the theater is also a form of education through which to inculcate in the young minds the four basic principles (party leadership, Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong thought, the dictatorship of the proletariat and socialism) and help the students cultivate the lofty revolutionary ideals so that they will be able to resist corruption by bourgeois ideas.

The festival will follow the principle of letting a hundred flowers blossom and encourage new and varied ideas that reflect the real life of Chinese university and college students, she said.

The over month-long theatrical festival is sponsored by the Beijing Municipal Bureau for Higher Education, the Municipal Cultural Bureau, the Municipal Committee of the Communist Youth League, the Municipal Federation of Literature and Art Workers and the Municipal Students Federation.

The spokeswoman said that some universities and colleges have already held their own inter-departmental theatrical festivals and selected the best for the citywide students theatrical festival.

She said that the best performances of the third round will be given awards and citations.

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SEMINAR ON UPRISING CONCLUDES--The academic seminar to mark the 130th anniversary of the outbreak of the Taiping heavenly kingdom uprising concluded in Guilin, Guangxi, on 20 March. The seminar was jointly sponsored by the Guangdong and Guangxi Taiping Research Associations and the Guangdong-Guangxi preparatory group for commemorating the uprising. Present at the closing ceremony were responsible comrades of the Guangdong Provincial CCP Committee, Guangxi Regional CCP Committee and Guilin Municipal CCP Committee, together with the delegates who took part in the meeting, a total of over 200 persons. [Text] [HK220618 Guangzhou Guangdong Provincial Service in Mandarin 2345 GMT 20 Mar 81]

JIANGSU POPULATION MEETING--More than 300 people from all walks of life attended a meeting on population theory on 20 March. The meeting was jointly sponsored by the Jiangsu Provincial and Nanjing Municipal CPPCC Committees' social science work groups and the Provincial Population Study Society. (Liu Yihui) of the Provincial Party School conveyed the instruction of a central leading comrade on population theory and family planning to the meeting. He also spoke on various views of population theory, the fundamental difference between the Marxist population theory and that of Malthusianism, relations between material production and population growth, and the impact of population problems and family planning on economic readjustment and employment. [OW210607 Nanjing Jiangsu Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 20 Mar 81]

HUBEI FEDERATION MEETING--The second committee of the Hubei Provincial Federation of Societies of Philosophy and Social Sciences held its second enlarged meeting recently in Wuchang. Provincial CCP Committee Deputy Secretary (Li Wei) spoke to the meeting on the need both to uphold the four fundamental principles and adhere to the line of the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CCP Central Committee. Ignoring the former world mean running counter to the latter, which calls for seeking truth from facts and correcting "leftist"-deviationist errors. To uphold the former only without adhering to the line would result in a distortion of the principles. He called on the federation to follow the guidance of Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong thought to emancipate the mind, implement the "double hundred" policy, study the country's situation and find out how China can achieve socialist modernization in the Chinese way. The federation, he added, should act as a brain trust for the provincial leading organs, propagate political theory and carry out ideological and political work to promote stability, unity and socialist spiritual civilization. Vice President (Ni Jiafan) of the Provincial Academy of Social Sciences gave a report on the federation's work. [Wuhan Hubei Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 20 Mar 81]

GUANGXI LEI FENG FORUM--From 12 to 14 March, the Guangxi CYL Committee held a forum for young people from throughout the region on learning from Lei Feng and establishing a new work style. The participants were urged to make contributions to building socialist spiritual civilization. A total of 56 persons took part in the forum. Zhao Maoxun, secretary of the Guangxi Regional CCP Committee, gave a speech. The participants have discussed and studied the concrete measures for further launching activities on learning from Lei Feng and establishing a new work style. They revealed that they have scored definite achievements in these activities. They pointed out that Lei Feng's deeds are good teaching material for conducting education in socialist spiritual civilization. The party and CYL organizations at all levels must effectively strengthen leadership and the departments concerned must fully coordinate with one another in order to deepen such activities. It is also necessary to organize the CYL members and youths to seriously learn from Lei Feng's deeds. [HK190230 Nanning Guangxi Regional Service in Mandarin 1130 GMT 15 Mar 81]

VIOLINIST HU KUN CITED--Beijing, 24 Mar (XINHUA)--Hu Kun, who won honor for the motherland at an international violin contest, and his teacher, Lin Yaoji, have been cited by the Ministry of Culture, the Chinese Musicians Association and the political department of the National Defense Scientific and Technological Commission. Hu Kun, a solo violinist of the cultural troupe under the political department of the National Defense Scientific and Technological Commission of the Chinese PLA, participated in the fourth Sibelius international violin contest in 1980. After three rounds, with 46 violinists from 19 countries, he won fifth place. It was the first time that a contestant of our country won a prize at an international violin contest. At this evening's award meeting, Zhou Weizhi presented cash awards to Hu Kun and Lin Yaoji, and Lu Ji presented souveniers to Hu Kun. Following the meeting, Hu Kun gave a solo violin performance. He played some of the pieces for which he won a prize at the international violin contest, receiving a warm welcome from the audience. [Beijing Domestic Service in Mandarin at 1200 GMT on 24 March, reporting the same event, adds that Zhang Aiping, vice premier of the State Council and chairman of the National Defense Scientific and Technological Commission, wrote an inscription for Hu Kun, encouraging the latter to continue scaling artistic heights.] [Text] [OW250104 Beijing Xinhua Domestic Service in Chinese 1618 GMT 24 Mar 81]

HUNAN COLLEGE ENROLLMENT--Universities and colleges in Hunan Province are trying their best to solve the problem of shortages of classrooms. This year, universities and colleges in Hunan plan to enroll 12,260 new students. To solve the problem of shortages of classrooms, the Provincial People's Government allocated 4.5 million yuan to the province's institutes of higher learning last October for the construction of classrooms. The Provincial People's Government allocated an additional sum of 500,000 yuan to them this year for the construction of more classrooms. [OW261131 Changsha Hunan Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 24 Mar 81]

BOOK ON TALENTS--The entire series of lectures on talented people given by the Central People's Broadcasting Station will be published as a book by the Broadcasting Publishing House and the China Social Science Publishing House. The book, entitled: "The Road to Becoming People of Talent," is aimed at guiding young and middle-aged people to become people of talent and achieve competency after summing up the experiences of the people of talent at present and in the past and at home and abroad. The book has approximately 110,000 Chinese characters. [Beijing Domestic Service in Mandarin 2315 GMT 23 Mar 81]

YOUTH, CULTURAL PUBLICATIONS--Beijing, 21 Mar (XINHUA)--The Chinese Youth Publishing House recently published "Youthful Steps," "The Rapids" and "On the Second Front," which describe the tortuous path traversed by Chinese youth in making revolution since the "4 May" movement. "Selected Works of Shao Zinan" recently published by the Sichuan People's Publishing House contains 31 novels, poems and essays by the late writer who died of illness in 1955. A book series "Curriculum, Teaching Matter and Teaching Methods" published by the People's Education Publishing House is intended to help middle and primary schoolteachers improve teaching methods and raise the standard of teaching. The Sichuan People's Publishing House has begun printing famous Chinese painter Zhang Daqian's paintings provided by the Sichuan Provincial Museum and the artist's relatives. These paintings include works created before and after liberation. The Shanghai Educational Publishing House recently published "A Concise Chinese Dictionary" which contains 13,000 words and 4,000 phrases and idioms. It is suited for readers with a secondary school background. [OW231131 Beijing Xinhua Domestic Service in Chinese 1207 GMT 21 Mar 81]

NEW PUBLICATIONS IN LITERATURE--Beijing, 14 Mar (XINHUA)--The "Selected Essays and Poems of Li Dazhao" is one of a number of books just published by the People's Literature Publishing House of Beijing. Li Dazhao (1888-1927) was one of the earliest Marxists in China and a founder of the Chinese Communist Party. The selected works in four volumes include poems, essays, travel notes, letters and political treaties. Two college text books also published are the "History of Modern Chinese Literature" (1919-1949) edited by noted literary critic Tang Tao and the first volume of a "Draft of the History of Chinese Literature Since 1949." "Prose and Sketches by Mao Dun," published last month, was compiled by the writer himself. Eighty-four year old Mao Dun is the president of the Chinese Writers' Association. "Selected Plays of Tian Han" was reprinted by the publishing house. The late playwright was a founder of China's revolutionary drama movement. The selection contains 14 dramas including "Death of a Famous Actor," "Lugou Bridge" and "A Night at a Coffee House." [Text] [OW160444 Beijing XINHUA in English 1200 GMT 14 Mar 81]

TIBETAN FOLK EPIC--Beijing, 13 Mar (XINHUA)--Nearly one million copies of the 14-volume Tibet folk epic "Gesser Khan" were printed last year by publishing houses in Tibet, Gansu, Qinghai and Sichuan. The 15 million-word epic portrays a legendary hero and describes the life and struggles of the Tibetan people 800 years ago. It has been popular among the Mongolian, Uygur, Yi, Naxi and Tu nationalities as well as Tibetans for centuries. One part of the epic, "Vanquish the Devils" has been published in the Han language (the major Chinese language), and other parts including the "Huoling Ridge Battle" are being prepared for publication. [Excerpts] [OW160444 Beijing XINHUA in English 0803 GMT 13 Mar 81]

XINJIANG EDUCATION OUTLAY--Urumqi, January 11--Since last year Xinjiang Uighur Autonomous Region has appropriated 19 million yuan from local resources to increase the outlay for education. The fund was used to improve the material conditions for higher education institutions, key middle and elementary schools as well as to develop educational enterprise in southern Xinjiang, border counties and pastoral areas. The outlook for education in Xinjiang has been undergoing a substantial change. Last year among the 3,757 students enrolled in higher education institutions, 52.5 percent were of minority nationality. The total enrollment was 14,300 which reflects an increase of 25.66 percent from 1979. Both exceed the highest level in the past. The enrollment of 40,900 students in vocational middle schools represents an increase of 5.36 percent over 1979. Students in regular middle and elementary schools have also increased since 1979. In addition, spare-time education was also promoted through radio and television. [Text] [Urumqi ZHONGGUO XINWEN in Chinese 12 Jan 81 p 9] 9507

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BRIEFS

REPRESENTATIVE IN U.S.--Taipei, 21 Mar (CNA)--Dr Tsai Wei-ping, chairman of the Coordination Council for North American Affairs (CCNAA), will become the nation's representative in the United States. Dr Tsai is succeeding Konsin Shah [name as received], whose new assignment is not known yet. Dr Tsai, 69, is a career diplomat who has held posts including administrative vice foreign minister, ambassador to New Zealand, and consul general in Hawaii. Raymond S.H. Hoo, currently director of European affairs of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, will succeed Tsai as the new chairman of the CCNAA. Hoo is also a senior diplomat, who has served as the ambassador to Paraguay, and has also greatly contributed to strengthening the nation's ties with European nations. [Text] [OW210415 Taipei CNA in English 0240 GMT 21 Mar 81]

ARGENTINA NEWS AGREEMENT EXTENSION--Buenos Aires, 19 Mar (CNA)--The Central News Agency, Inc of the Republic of China and Telam News Agency of Republic Argentina Thursday extended their 1-year cooperation agreement for another 1-year term. The Central News Agency, the largest news agency in the Republic of China, and Telam, an official news agency of the Republic Argentina, entered into an agreement last 19 March. Under the agreement, the two agencies exchange news, news photos and feature stories. Since last May, CNA initiated news service in Spanish to Telam and through Telam, News Relam, news related to Latin America have been transmitted to countries with which Telam maintains news service. Reciprocally, Telam has begun recently to send news in Spanish through its facilities to CNA. [Text] [OW210419 Taipei CNA in English 0948 GMT 20 Mar 81]

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